The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Foreign Reactions on Changsha Affair

Moscow, Wang Ching-wei and the Chinese Communists

Attack on Tsinan—Military Situation Reaches Critical Stage

Problem of American-British Relations

New Angle on Chinese-American Relations

By Art Yun

Two-Year Old Post Buys 51-Year Old Mercury; Y. W. C. A. To Build on Historic Site, by Eleanor M. Hinder; America's Economic Foothold in China, by Rose Liebbrand; Is China Facing Starvation, by Chennan Shen; Educational Reform in Chekiang Province, by Hoh Chieh-shiang; The Rice Situation and China's Welfare, by B. Y. Lee; The Hidden Hand of Moscow, by Alexander I. Nazaroff; Great Britain and Child Slavery in China; In the Field of National Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 11

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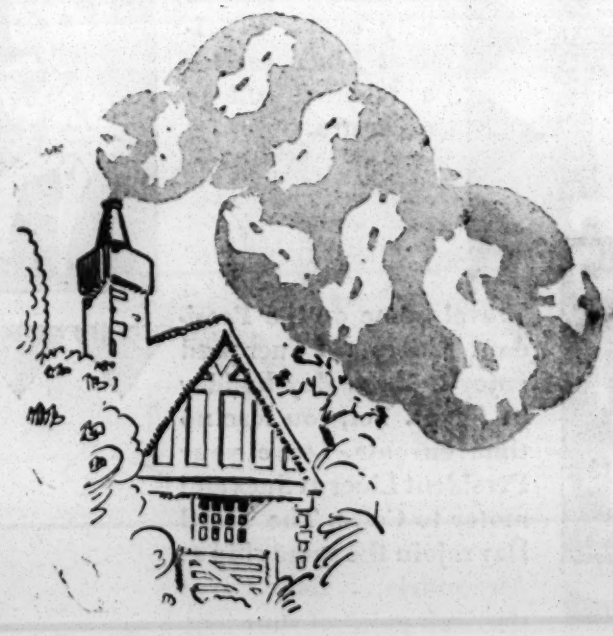

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
H. L. FELTON, Business Manager
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping). SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG

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NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

TWO-YEAR OLD POST BUYS 51-YEAR-OLD MERCURY!

THE Shanghai *Evening Post*, the chief owner of which is C. V. Starr of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Asia Life Insurance Co., the Underwriters Savings Bank, and other American interests at Shanghai, last week announced the purchase of The Shanghai *Mercury*, second-oldest British newspaper in the city and possibly in all China. This week the *Mercury* was merged with the *Post* and as a result Shanghai's foreign newspapers were reduced from five to four. Also, there are rumors that one of Shanghai's three morning British newspapers is also to be sold, but this report lacks confirmation. Simultaneously with the announcement of the merger of the *Post* and *Mercury* practically everybody in Shanghai received a bulky envelope, 10-in. by 12-in. in dimensions, which upon opening, was found to contain a nice clean copy of *The Evening Post*, and along with it a letter inviting the reader to make a "fair, unprejudiced comparison," of the cable-news in that particular issue with that appearing in any Shanghai morning paper. Continuing, the claim was made that 60 percent of the cable-news received in Shanghai during the 24-hours of the day and night, appear first in this afternoon newspaper, hence at least fifteen hours before it appears in any morning newspapers. The particular copy of the *Post*, the issue of August 8, was of special interest in that it contained a two-column heading over a *United Press* dispatch from Washington which announced in quite definite terms that the United States Government had no intention of embarking on any "joint military action in China," in consequence of the recent communist scare. The *Post's* announcement stated that it was always noticeable at Shanghai dinner-parties that the man or woman who reads the *Post* "is the one who has the latest up-to-date news of the world." This statement was particularly true that day because Shanghai "die-hards" had begun to talk again about "joint-military action" on the part of the Powers.

Speaking of "die-hards" brings to mind another recent action of Mr. Starr's enterprising and newsy two-year-old *Evening Post*: which was the announcement of the employment of H. G. W. Woodhead, for many years editor of the British Peking and Tientsin *Times*, as a sort of contributing editor. It was stated that Mr. Woodhead would write a column of comment on current Chi-

nese affairs, chiefly economic, for which he is particularly well equipped since he is also the editor and publisher of the *China Year Book*, a sort of encyclopaedia on China. The announcement that Mr. Woodhead, champion of things as they are (or were) in China, had joined the American *Post* naturally caused the Chinese to gasp. Also, it caused the two Chinese English-language weeklies, the *Critic* and *Nation* to write caustic editorial comment and to inquire whether the *Post* had also gone die-hard. What the Chinese editors didn't realize was that there was an alleged connection between Mr. Starr's employment of Mr. Woodhead as contributing editor and his purchase of the *Mercury*. Much of the following information is based on Shanghai gossip, but we give it for what it is worth: The powerful Sassoon interests, British Jews, who have announced their intention of investing five hundred millions of silver dollars in Shanghai, have been thinking about buying a newspaper here. It was reported that they had their eyes on the *Mercury* and on Mr. Woodhead as editor thereof. Whether this report is correct, we do not know, but if it was correct, Mr. Starr beat them to it and got both Woodhead and the *Mercury*. At any rate Shanghai again has an American newspaper and an enterprising one at that. Sometime ago it was announced that they are bringing out Theodore Olin Thackery, one of the leading editors of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, who will serve as chief editor of *The Evening Post*. Mr. Starr apparently means business in his attempt to give Shanghai an up-to-date American daily newspaper, something which the city hasn't enjoyed since Edward Ezra of the old British opium combine bought *The China Press* and degraded it from an American paper into a third-rate British organ. We wish Mr. Starr the fullest possible measure of success and also at the same time, we are glad to hear that Carl Crow, who has been associated with Mr. Starr in the success of *The Evening Post* is shortly returning to China and will again be associated with the enterprise!

Foreign Reactions on the Changsha Affair

A DISPATCH by the *United Press* which was published in Shanghai last Friday quoted officials of the State Department as declaring that there would be no cooperation between the United States and the other foreign Powers from the standpoint of military activities in the present China situation. Continuing, the dispatch stated that any military action "which might be found necessary in China would be directed solely to the support of American citizens there." Also it was stated that "there will be no cooperation militarily with the National Government in any way whatever.....the United States does not contemplate landing any forces at present, but American commanders in China waters have been given wide discretionary powers enabling them adequately to cope with any situations which may arise.'

Further dispatches from Washington, also by the *United Press* referred to conferences with officials of the State Department which had been held by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador in Washington; K. Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador and also by Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Chinese Minister. Mr. Debuchi, according to the dispatch, wanted to know about reports which apparently had appeared in the newspapers suggesting that "the United States and Great Britain might cooperate on military measures in China." William R. Castle, assistant Secretary of State declared that "such reports were erroneous." The news reports said nothing about the subject of Dr. Wu's interview with State Department officials, but one message said that Dr. Wu "was allowed to read a sheaf of reports sent to the State Department from American envoys in China." A further reference to American policy in the present circumstances stated that American officials "had indicated that the United States was prepared to land forces at Hankow in the event that developments rendered this desirable."

That the United States Government intends to do everything possible to potect its own citizens in accessible places and to hold the Chinese Government responsible for the protection of those located at inaccessible places, was further indcated in recent notes which the State Department has dispatched to Nanking recently, one note referring particularly to a group of American missionaries residing in Tianfu, Shantung.

In addition to these reports the cables and wireless brought further news during the week of interest to China. One dispatch by *Reuter* from Paris quoted one of the leading French newspapers *Le Temps* as saying, "if things grow worse and it is proved that the local forces are not adequate to protect foreign lives and property, it is probable that no interested Power will refuse to cooperate in concerted action.... but at present it seems premature to talk of such action." The London *Daily Telegraph*, according to another *Reuter* message, declared that "it was indecent to negotiate for modification of the extraterritorial rights in China with a Government under which foreigners and their interests enjoy no protection but what their own Governments furnish and which stands in imminent danger of being swept out of existence by a rival clique. The premature recognition of an unestablished authority was bad enough, but the diplomatic farce now progressing is far worse." The *London Times* also editorialized in similar tone, declaring that "there was a certain unreality about negotiations which postulate the existence of a tolerable measure of public security in a country which is daily growing less secure." The paper admitted that conditions now prevailing south of the Yangtsze were due to the civil war in the North, but declared that" proposals in regard to the modification of exterritoriality would be more interesting if foreign missionaries could live in Chinese towns without fear of being kidnapped and held for ransom, and foreign merchants were not exposed to the risk of having to escape in gunboats and leaving their property in the hands of looters."

While there was considerable comment in the American newspapers about the Changsha affair, none of the American papers, apparently, suggested any changes in American policy toward China, at least no such suggestions appeared in the brief reports wired to Shanghai by the for-

eign press services. The New York *Herald-Tribune*, influential Republican organ expressed the opinion that Wang Ching-wei "was not likely to succeed in his attempt to set up a government in the North that was financed by the two northern generals, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang." The Baltimore *Sun* believed that the patience of the Government of the United States "has been justified, in order to enable China to determine her true destiny regardless of the time required or the extent of the suffering entailed."

Of much more consequence, from the standpoint of practical action on the part of the American Government, were reports dealing with the hearings of a special committee appointed by the United States Senate early this year for the purpose of surveying the problems of trade between the United States and China. The chairman of this committee is Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, the spokesman of American silver-mining interests who have been seriously hit by the present depression in China-American trade. A report by the *United Press* on August 7 quoted Senator Pittman as stating that whatever steps that may be necessary to correct adverse conditions in Sino-American trade relations "will probably be embodied in an agreement between China and the United States—in fact, an ultimate solution will involve an agreement between China and all the so-called treaty-powers." A further dispatch bearing on the same subject said that the Pittman committee would hold hearings at various ports on the Pacific Coast at which merchants, shippers, bankers and economists, would be requested to appear. Senator Pittman also suggested the possibility of a Chinese loan of 1,500,000,000 ounces of silver to be arranged through the so-called Consortium bankers.

Moscow, Wang Ching-wei and the Chinese Communists!

WHILE Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang politician in Peiping, has declared his intention of resuming diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia in the event his faction is successful in the present civil war, he has signified his opposition to any Sino-Russian *alliance* similar to that which existed between the Kuomintang and the Russian Communist Party at Canton and Hankow in 1926-1927. His reason for opposition to such an alliance, according to an interview on the subject which appeared in the Peiping newspapers, is based on the fact that the Russian Reds "double-crossed" China and violated their agreement not to propagate communism. However, he does favor a resumption of diplomatic relations, "somewhat along the line of present Anglo-Soviet relations," apparently overlooking the important element that China does not possess a strong central government with police power to prevent red intrigue, similar to that possessed by Great Britain or the possibility that China might again be "double-crossed by the U.S.S.R.

Although Wang Ching-wei has expressed his disapproval of a renewal of the Kuomintang-Russian-Communist alliance, the National Government has circulated a number of reports recently alleging that Wang Ching-wei as well as both Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang have been mixed up in the recent communist uprisings in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and commander-in-chief of the Government forces in the Wu-Han district, in an interview which appeared in the Hankow papers (reproduced in the *North-China Daily News* on August 12) alleged that the communist occupation of Changsha "was arranged by Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Ching-wei in order to embarass the Government with the foreigners and create a diversion in their own interests." Gen. Ho claimed further that Chao Heng-ti and Liu Chen-li (ex-Northern militarists) had been hiding in the Japanese concession at Hankow, where they had been serving as emissaries of the present Northern Military Coalition. Gen. Ho also claimed that the Northern military and political leaders had been supplying the Chinese red troops in Hunan with arms and military officers. Evidence regarding these allegations was based on statements made by a red officer, Yang Kuo-hua, who had been captured by Gen. Ho's troops. He stated that he had been sent to Hunan by the Northerners in July for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the so-called 8th Route Red army consisting of 3,000 men, of which number 800 were well-armed. The Chinese communist officer claimed that the capture of Changsha had been planned in cooperation with General Li Chung-jen, leader of the Kwangsi rebels and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, head of the "Ironsides," both of whom were brought into association with Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang through the efforts of Wang Ching-wei. He also claimed that the plans called for the capture and sacking of the Wu-Han cities following the occupation of Changsha and that there was to be a general massacre of foreigners through assistance and information supplied by local Hankow communists.

Aside from the allegations of Gen. Ho Ying-chin that the Changsha communist affair was instigated by Wang Ching-wei and the two Northern military rebels, the most devastating charge against Wang Ching-wei in regard to communist activities, was made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government in a statement issued to the press on the afternoon of August 7 and published in the Shanghai newspapers on the following morning. Space is too limited for a reprint of the Nanking statement, but it was claimed that the Government had intercepted two telegrams which Wang Ching-wei had sent to Li Chung-jen and Chang Fa-kwei and to Feng Yu-hsiang, the text of the telegrams being as follows,

1—Intercepted telegram from Wang Ching-wei to Li Chung-jen, July 31, 1920.

Since my arrival in Peking, considerable progress has been made in the Enlarged Conference regarding the organization of the Party and the Government. Drafts of various plans are also ready, and are now awaiting final deliberation. Recently, however, Yen (Yen Hsi-shan) seems to take a rather skeptical attitude towards me. The Western Hills group also seems to be secretly conspiring against me. I am apprehensive that I cannot have a free hand here. I sincerely hope that your army will cooperate with the Communist and other friendly troops and make trouble in Hunan and the Southwest according to my pre-arranged plans, so as to threaten the Government's rear and also enhance my position here. Yesterday Comrade Chang Fa-kuei telegraphed me reporting that the troops of our allies, Chu (Chu Teh), Mao (Mao Tse-tung), Pang (Pang Teh-

huai) and Ho (Ho Lung), have already occupied Changsha and Yochow. The Hunan troops are now completely crippled, while the reinforcements from Kuangtung and Hupeh have not yet arrived. You should take this opportunity to march your troops into Hunan and effect a junction with Pan and Ho's troops. At present, the main force of Chiang Kai-shek is concentrated along the Tsinpu and Lunghai line and is holding Feng and Yen at bay. In view of the situation, I rely on you for the capture of Wuhan. Why not proceed to Hunan right now? As soon as our own troops are in occupation of Changsha and Yochow, we can march northward with little obstruction. As for the Southeastern provinces, I shall see to it that *Coup d'etat* be staged there at an opportune moment. Will not this be the death-blow to Chiang's troops. Please let me know of your decision at once. Wang Chao-ming, July 31.

Message to Gen. Feng

2—Intercepted telegram from Wang Ching-wei to Feng Yu-hsiang, August 2, 1930.

Recently the Communist armies have made their appearance in Hunan and Hupeh and scored many victories. This means a fatal blow to Chiang Kai-shek. Furthermore, according to yesterday's telegram from Comrade Chang Fa-kuei, these Communist troops are now preparing to launch a general offensive on Wuhan on the 10th instant according to my previous plan. Kiukiang, Wuhu, and other important cities on the Yangtsze are expected to fall by the middle of August. I have already telegraphed Vice-Commander Li Chung-jen to march his armies into Hunan. Meanwhile, Comrade Chang Fa-kuei is doing his best to establish friendly relations with the various Communist armies in Hunan, Hupeh, Anhui and Kiangsi. Should you have any opinion to offer in this connection, please do not hesitate to wire me. Wang Chao-ming, August 2.—

In an explanation which accompanied these alleged telegrams, the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs charged that Wang Ching-wei, head of the so-called "Reorganizationists" was the master-mind behind the communist *coup* at Changsha; that Wang Ching-wei is a type of politician who maintains that the end justifies the means; that he always had managed to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese communists, "not because he has any natural inclinations toward communism, but because of his secret hope that he might make use of them for his own advantage." In conclusion the Nanking statement "recalled the part which Wang Ching-wei had played in the communist regime in Wu-Han and in the communist *coup* at Canton in 1927. To date (Tuesday, August 12) Wang Ching-wei had made no official denial of the charges in the Nanking statement, but the *Kuo Min Jih Pao* a small opposition paper in Shanghai on August 10 published a telegram purporting to have been sent by the Left Wing leader which charged that the "fabricated telegrams were damnable lies both with regard to the ridiculous wording and with regard to the offering of intercepted air messages as evidence." The telegram also offered Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister and other Nanking officials some advice along the line that they should busy themselves trying to suppress the communists instead of "trying to shift the blame for a situation toward which they have been criminally negligible." He charged that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek "had not sent one soldier to deal with the little beggar troops of Chu and Mao (communist leaders) in Fukien and Kiangsi provinces for the past three years."

THE SOVIET SIDE OF THE STORY

While the official Soviet Government newspapers published in Moscow are not available in Shanghai, the British and Japanese news services, particularly the Japanese *Rengo* service, have telegraphed several summaries of Moscow opinion to the Shanghai newspapers. On August 3 *Rengo* reported that *Pravda*, the organ of the Soviet Communist Party, had described the occupation of Changsha by the Chinese red troops "as a great success of the peasant movement in China," and asserted that the occupation of Changsha "will surely serve heavy blows to the Kuomintang, the counter-revolutionists, the imperialists, Trotzyists and other social renegades." Continuing the editorial in the Moscow newspaper advised the Chinese communists to advance their activities in the industrial areas at Hankow and Shanghai, "while at the same time conducting increasing propaganda advocating the establishment of Soviet regimes in various districts under the jurisdiction of the National Government."

The reference in the foregoing telegram to the so-called "Trotzkyites" was of considerable significance in view of a statement regarding the activities of the Chinese Communist Party which was issued by the Central Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking on August 8. This statement claimed that the Communist Party of China, since its birth in Canton in 1925-1926, had always been controlled directly from Moscow, but that there recently had been a split in the Party, one group being "pro-Trotzky" and the other "pro-Stalin." The pro-Trotzky faction was led by Chen Tu-shiu and Pang Shih-tse, while the pro-Stalin clique was headed by two other Chinese communists, Li Lien-shan and Chow En-tai. It was claimed that Changsha had been occupied by the pro-Stalin group, which was committed to a program of radicalism and terrorism as a means of bringing about an immediate communist revolution in China. As for the pro-Trotsky faction, it was claimed that this group holds that the time is not yet ripe for a communist revolution in China and believes that the Chinese communists should devote themselves to educational work among the laboring classes. The statement issued by the Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking definitely charged the pro-Stalin Chinese communists with responsibility for the recent outrages in South China, declaring that they had allied themselves with the notorious communist leaders Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung who were alleged to have been responsible for the Changsha incident.

If the foregoing statement was correct it would seem that the Red Russians are doing nothing more nor less than fighting out their home domestic political battles on Chinese soil. The official publication of the Third International, known as *International Press Correspondence*, which is mailed out over the world always contains reports regarding the activities of the so-called Chinese communist "armies" with frequent charges against the so-called pro-Trotzky faction for interfering with Stalin's plans for the establishment of a soviet form of government in China. The original break between the Chinese Kuomintang Party and the Russian communists at Hankow in 1927 was used by Stalin in his campaign to oust Trotzky from control of the Russian Communist Party, hence it now appears that Stalin is continuing to utilize the services of the Chinese communists as a means of bolstering up his own power as dictator of Soviet Russia.

In order to understand this situation more clearly, it is only necessary to explain that a crisis has existed in the relations of the Chinese National Government and Soviet Russia since Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's action in 1927 in kicking the Russian reds out of the country. Gen. Chiang's action was followed by the incidents at Canton wherein the Soviet consulate was raided and several Russian communists executed, the forcible closing of the Soviet consulates at Hankow and Shanghai and finally, the incidents in Manchuria last year which resulted in the breaking off of relations and the expulsion of all Soviet officials connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway. Soviet Russia has been "gunning" for Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government continuously since 1927. The invasion of Chinese territory by Red Russian troops in Manchuria last year, while announcedly for the purpose of restoring Soviet control of the C. E. R., was also designed for the purpose of preventing the Chinese administration in Manchuria from sending troops south of the Great Wall for the purpose of assisting the National Government in its fight with Feng Yu-hsiang. This constituted the chief reason for the Red Russian menace to the northern Chinese frontier as well as the assistance which the Soviet Government is constantly rendering to the Chinese Communist Party and "armies" which operate in South China. Dispatches from Harbin which have appeared in *The Review* and other newspapers in China in recent weeks and months have told an almost continuous story of Soviet aggression on the northern Manchurian frontier, the latest being a *Kuo Min* report on August 7 which stated that 4,000 communist-bandits had crossed the border from Soviet territory and were advancing along the Manchouli-Harbin section of the C. E. R. Also there have been frequent reports of intercepted shipments of arms and munitions which had been brought into Chinese territory from Siberia, apparently for the use of forces in opposition to the Chinese Government.

Following the conclusion of the Sino-Russian conflict in North Manchuria last year the National Government, in cooperation with the Mukden administration, sent a delegation to Moscow for the purpose of reaching an understanding with the Soviet Government regarding the joint administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Despite all efforts which the Chinese delegation has made to reach an equitable settlement, no progress has been recorded because of the refusal of Moscow to deal with the Chinese delegation unless it renounces its connection with the National Government. Aside from this open attempt to split-off Manchuria from China proper, the Russians also have made a series of exorbitant demands upon China, including recognition of the autonomy (under Soviet control) of Mongolia, navigation rights on the Sungari (inland Chinese waterway), and various matters connected with the C. E. R. that would practically restore the Soviet to the position previously occupied by Czarist Russia in North Manchuria. China has steadily resisted these demands, but obviously has been embarassed by the lack of unity existing in the country. There is little question but that Moscow has done everything possible to aggravate the domestic Chinese situation, by assistance rendered to the Chinese communists as well as keeping the North Manchurian situation in a mess. While the Northern military and political leaders have carefully disavowed any direct connection with Soviet intrigue, all have indicated their intention of resuming full diplomatic relations with Moscow in the event of a victory by the Northern Coalition. It is therefore safe to say that while there may be no direct connection between Moscow and the Peiping militarists and politicians, there can be no questioning the fact that the attacks on the Central Government by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang as well as the estranged Kuomintang politicans, have been of very great assistance to Soviet Russia in its efforts to overturn the National Government. The newspapers in Shanghai on July 24 reported that the Soviet Government had sent secret agents here for the purpose of apprehending an agent of the Soviet Gold Mining Company at Vladivostok who was alleged to have absconded with G.$2,000,000. Chinese officials are convinced that this report was put out by the Soviet as a camouflage to cover up a large shipment of gold sent here for the purpose of financing communist intrigue.

THE CHANGSHA SITUATION

Although Gen. Ho Chien's troops re-occupied Changsha on August 5 the situation continues disturbed in that city as well as elsewhere in Central China, particularly in northern Kiangsi and in the Wu-Han area. A report in the *Hankow Herald* on Sunday, August 10 stated that "extreme measures against communism continued to be taken by the military authorities in that city." The measures taken, according to the report, consisted in the execution of 37 communists during the week, some sixteen having been publicly beheaded on one of the principal streets. More than 100 alleged communists had been arrested, including 83 students who were stated to have participated in a secret meeting at one of the government schools. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and concurrently commander-in-chief of the Government forces in the Wu-Han area has been appointed high commissioner in charge of the communist-suppression forces in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. At a military conference in Hankow on August 12 it was reported that the communist "army" which had evacuated Changsha, was now operating in the Liling section of eastern Hunan. As to the situation in northern Kiangsi, it was claimed that Gen. Lu Tih-ping, head of the Kiangsi provincial government had defeated the communist army which was attacking Nanchang and that the situation had been stabilzed in that area. However, it was reported that all foreigners had evacuated both Nanchang and the summer resort at Kuling. Geo. Ho Ying-chin also claimed that there was no danger of a communist uprising at Hankow, but reports from foreign sources were not reasuring.

MISSIONARY LOSSES

Representatives of foreign missionary organizations who were able to get back to Changsha on Friday, August 8, have sent preliminary reports to Shanghai stating that while the city generally was not burned, that several hundred Chinese buildings were looted or practically demolished and all government buildings were both burned and looted. As to mission property, the following figures were based on a preliminary survey;

Churches looted and badly damaged	5
Churches burned	1
Schools burned	1
Schools completely looted and badly damaged (8 buildings)	11
Schools partly looted (including 7 large buildings)	2
Residences of Missionaries burned	2
Residences completely looted and badly damaged	16
Residences partly looted	4
Hospitals partially looted	2
Orphanages entirely looted	1
Orphanages partially looted	1
Total: Large mission buildings burned	4
Completely or seriously damaged	37
Partially looted	14

As to Chinese Christian or missionary property damaged, it was stated that practically all Chinese buildings located within the missionary compounds, were

looted and in most cases destroyed. The only Christian organizations that escaped serious injury were the Yale University and Yale Hospital, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Swedish Mission, Wesleyan Mission and the Hunan Bible Institute. The various mission properties were damaged approximately in the following order: Presbyterians (most damage), Norwegian Mission, China Inland Mission, Catholic Mission or Episcopal Mission and the Evangelical Mission which suffered the least damage. The Yale Hospital was said to have lost its supplies of medicines and surgical instruments.

The report stated that aside from the looting of furniture, many of the buildings had practically been dismantled, only the walls and roofs being intact. In the case of one missionary residence, the "Arcola" heating plant had been torn out. There were many instances where Chinese connected with the mission organizations had been able to save considerable property by removing it to their own homes. Following the re-occupation of the city by Gen. Ho Chien's troops, Chinese Christians also assisted in recovering much of the other property that had been removed from the missionary premises, but most of it was in a seriously damaged condition.

Copies of the Red newspaper and other literature found in the city following the evacuation of the city by the communist troops stated that the Chinese communists were anti-foreign (westerners), anti-Chiang Kai-shek, and claimed fellowship with Soviet Russia. The literature indicated that the communists planned to set up a soviet form of government in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi and claimed to be in union with the other communist leaders Chu Mao, Ho Lung, etc. Some of the communist literature expressed mild opposition to Wang Ching-wei, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, but all of it was bitterly anti-Chiang Kai-shek. Nothing was said in the report about damages suffered by foreign business houses.

Attack on Tsinan-Military Situation Reaches Critical Stage!

THE military activities in the conflict between the National Government and the Northern Military Coalition, apparently have reached the crucial stage in the present attempt of the Government forces to re-capture Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung, and in Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's present attempt to break through Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's defenses on the Lung-Hai railway in eastern Honan. Apparently well substantiated reports from the front which appeared in the Chinese newspapers on Wednesday, August 13, stated that the Government troops, operating on the Tientsin-Pukow railway had captured Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's well-fortified positions at Taian and had advanced as far as the town of Chiehshu, the fifth station, located about six miles south of Tsinan. Another report stated that a small force of Yen's troops were still holding out within the walled city of Taian, but that the place had been surrounded while the Government troops had pushed on north. A somewhat similar situation apparently, is developing on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway where another Government force is pushing westward from the Kiaochow bay area. This force, which is led by Gen. Han Fu-chu, re-occupied the town of Weihsien and according to the report the rebel Shansi troops were falling back toward Tsinan without offering much resistence to the Nanking forces. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Government forces, had ordered the capture of Tsinan within a period of one week, his apparent purpose being to drive the rebel Shansi troops north of the Yellow river, preparatory to the launching of a renewed drive on the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways with the object of driving Feng Yu-hsiang's rebel Kuominchun troops out of Kaifeng and Chengchow and Honan province entirely.

Reports which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Wednesday, August 13 from both Nanking and from the Government's base at Hsuchowfu, claimed that Marshal Feng's attempt to break through Gen. Chiang's line on the Lung-Hai had been unsuccessful. This report stated that Kuominchun troops led by Feng's subordinates Sun Lien-chung and Sun Tien-ying had launched a strong attack on Kweiteh, which is Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's advanced base on the Lung-hai, but it was claimed these attacks had been repulsed. Also it was claimed in the report that another drive by Feng's troops numbering 20,000 at Lienhotien and Hsiehchan had been repulsed by the Government's 3rd, 7th, 50th and 54th divisions. It was stated that Feng was making a desperate attempt to break through the Government lines as a means of withdrawing the pressure upon Yen's forces in Shantung, but according to the Government's report, there was little possibility of Feng achieving his aims.

YUNNANESE CAPTURE NANNING

According to a telegram from *The Review's* correspondent at Hongkong on August 13, a considerable force of Kwangsi rebel forces which had been holding out in the city of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi province, for a period of three weeks, were finally starved out as a result of a seige engineered by 5,000 pro-Nanking troops from Yunnan province, which were led by Gen. Lung Wan. This, apparently is the first time that the Yunnanese troops have participated in the present struggle. The telegram from Hongkong stated that five Cantonese airplanes had assisted the Yunnanese by bombing Nanning and causing heavy casualties on the Kwangsi defenders. It was stated that the Kwangsi troops probably would retreat in the direction of Liuchow, apparently with the object of linking up with other sections of the Kwangsi army which had been driven out of Hunan and had retreated to Kweilin. The Government claimed the occupation of Kweilin several weeks ago. It was stated that foreign missionaries stationed in Nanning felt considerable uneasiness over possible looting and incendiarism by the defeated troops.

There was a recrudescence of piracy at Canton on Monday evening, August 11 when a Canton river-boat named the *Wingsang*, plying between Canton and Kongmoon, was blown up and according to the report 100 passengers were killed or drowned, more than 80 percent of them being women and children. Some 150 were saved. The pirates placed explosives in the bottom of the river and blew up the boat as it passed over.

PARTY AND POLITICS

The *Kuo Wen* (independent) news agency on August 7 circulated a report stating that on August 5, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had issued a circular, which was dropped over the enemy forces by airplane, the circular offering general amnesty to all enemy troops that would join the Government forces. Of possibly more importance, the circular stated that in view of the fact that both food and munitions were getting scarce in the North, the Government was in a position to offer suitable rewards to those who would "come over." The rewards listed in the report were $20 to privates who surrendered with their arms; $500 to an officer with a machine gun and $1,000 to any officer who surrendered and brought along a piece of field artillery.

The failure of Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Kuomintang leader in the North, to hold an interview with Marshal Feng, while Wang was on his recent trip to the front, has been responsible for reports in the Chinese newspapers that Feng Yu-hsiang is not altogether pleased with the drift of politics in Peiping and many finally decide to desert Yen Hsi-shan and return to the fold of the Government. There have been no reports from authorita-

tive sources substantiating these rumors, but Wang Ching-wei, apparently started out from Peiping on August 5 with the object of holding interviews with both Yen and Feng on the proposed establishment of an opposition government in the North. He met Yen at Shihchiachwang (junction of Peiping-Hankow railway and branch line running to Taiyuanfu) but for some reason did not proceed south to see Feng. The reason for this doubtless may have been due to the fact that Feng was so busy with military affairs on the Kaifeng front that he had no time for politics, but Wang's failure to see Feng naturally started rumors that Feng was not in accord with party developments in the North.

On August 8 there was held a mass-meeting in Peiping in the Sun Yat-sen memorial hall, in honor of Wang Ching-wei. According to a report from Peiping which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers, some 2,000 attended and listened to a speech by the Left Wing leader regarding his plans for a "national people's convention," which in his opinion was to be attended by all classes of Chinese. Gen. Chu Chi-tseng, Peiping garrison commander presided at the meeting which was limited representatives of "reputable" business institutions and other organizations of the city.

THE YEN-WANG MEETING

A report in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on August 7, dealing with the conversation between Yen Hsi-shan and Wang Ching-wei at Shihchiachwang stated that because of lack of time "there was no mention of the question of the future location of the capital of China or the matter of troop disbandment," all the time apparently being taken up with discussions regarding the character of the "government" which they planned to establish in Peiping. After the meeting, Yen was interviewed by the Chinese newspapers correspondents and told them "that China wanted peace so the country could follow out the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; that Party members should obey the rules; that there should be financial reform and publicity about finances; that 'squeeze' should be eliminated; that there should be an extention of democracy and self-government." In reply to a direct question as to his plans about the future government in the North, Yen replied, "It will be attended to as soon as possible."

The so-called "Extended Party Conference" in Peiping held another conference on August 7, the report in the *Shun Pao* stating that it was presided over by Wang Ching-wei and attended by Chen Kung-po, Kuo Meng-yu, Pan Yun-chao, Chen Pi-chun, Pei Yun-ti, Chu Tsi-tsin, Peh Wen-hui, Chow Lu, Hsieh Shih, Tan Chen, Fu Ju-lin, Wang Fah-ching, Chao Pei-lin, Chang Chi-pang, Shang Chen, Chi Kung-chuen (Yen's agent), Huang Shao-kuo (Feng's agent), Mah Hung-chang (representing Huang Shao-yung) and Liu Fong, who represented Chen Kia-yu. The meeting was devoted largely to matters pertaining to organization of committees, etc., including the issuance of another manifesto, the drafting of a constitution for the Extended Party Conference, and so on. Another report in the *Shun Pao* claimed that George Hsu, who was active in the "Red" administration at Hankow in 1927 had arrived in Peiping and had been "royally welcomed."

Chang Hsueh-liang and Peace

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Chinese administration in Manchuria, who has been at the new port of Hulutao for several days, recently went to Peitaho, announcedly for a vacation. This had the effect of starting renewed rumors to the effect that the "Young Marshal" might change his attitude of neutrality and join one or the other of the groups involved in the present war. It was also stated that since both Nanking and Peiping had sent numerous delegates to interview Marshal Chang, that he might take advantage of the opportunity offered to get them together for a peace conference. However, the *Shun Pao* published a report on August 10 stating that Marshal Chang will not change his present attitude "and will continue in support of the Central Government." It was also pointed out that Marshal Chang's fleet now in occupation of Tsingtao had cooperated with the National Government in the landing of reinforcements at that port for service against Yen Hsi-shan's troops on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway.

Yen's Finances

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's foreign minister at Peiping, Chu Ao-hsiang, was forced to retract a statement he issued on Friday, August 1, alleging that foreign firms at Shanghai had advanced a loan of $30,000,000 to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. According to the report in the *Peiping Leader* (Yen's organ) Mr. Chu charged that the foreign loan of thirty millions had been advanced by the British-American Tobacco Company, the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph companies and the Standard Oil Company of New York. The report was officially denied the following day.

The British-American Tobacco Company, on August 12, closed down its large plants in Tientsin as a protest against Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's 50 percent increase in tobacco taxes. Some 4,000 men were thrown out of work, as a result of which both the Chinese and foreign newspapers in Tientsin strongly criticized the Chinese authorities for their repudiation of the existing tobacco-tax agreements which had been ertered into two years ago. A *Reuter* report from Tientsin on August 12 stated that local Chinese merchants were strongly protesting against the "increasing burden of exorbitant and unreasonable taxation which was completely stifling business and destroying the livlihood of the people who are already living under severe conditions.'

NANKING'S DENUNCIATION OF WANG CHING-WEI

The Central Executive Committee, the highest authority of the Kuomintang Party at Nanking on August 11, issued through the official *Kuo Min* news agency a strong denunciation of Wang Ching-wei and the so-called "Extended Party Conference" now in session in Peiping. The following is a summary of the manifesto, the first public statement which the C. E. C. has issued regarding the political situation in Peiping,

"The one and only means for the salvation of the nation lies in the realization—through the three successive stages of Military Conquest, Political Tutelage and Constitutionalism,—of the Three People's Principles propounded by the late Party Leader.

"The Party has therefore, ever since the Northern Punitive Expedition was brought to a successful conclusion, adhered to the policy of achieving peace and national unification so that various National Reconstruction Programs may be carried out during the Period of Political Tutelage and the foundation for Constitutional Government laid.

"It is to the enforcement of these all-important schemes and the restoration of peace and prosperity in the country that the Central Government and Party Authorities have been devoting their entire efforts during recent years.

"Regardless, however, of the dire distress of the people, the Kwangsi Clique and the rebels Yen and Feng successively rebelled against the Central Government.

Branded Enemy Of People

"They have thus not hesitated to become the enemy of the people, who are yearning for peace and unification so as to carry on their peacefull pursuits without molestation.

"Having exhausted all attempts to avert the recrudescence of civil strife, the Central Government was compelled to launch the present expedition, for their extermination.

"The entire National Army, realizing that the only way of saving the people from the thraldom of Militarism is the complete eradication of the rebels, have made light of their lives and never shrunk from the supreme sacrifice for the welfare of the people.

"As a result of their exertions, the rebels under Chang Fa-kuei, Huang Shao-hsiung and Li Tsung-jen have been decisively defeated and their remnant followers are now surrounded at Kweilin; crushing blows have also been dealt to the Northern rebels, and the Government Forces are now pushing forward steadily along the Peiping-Hankow, Lung-Hai and Kiao Tsi Railways.

Subjugation of Rebels Near, Claim

"The day for the complete liquidation of the rebellion is, therefore, not far off.

"In an effort to rectify their military reverses by political activities, the Northern rebels have suddenly convened the so-called "enlarged conference" with a view not only to deluding but also to hoodwinking the people.

"Wang Ching-wei, a shameless deserter from the Party but still parading under the signboard of the Kuomintang is also making a desperate attempt to utilize the

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The Problem of American-British Relations in the Far East

THE PRESENT crisis in Chinese politics has served again to give prominence to the question of American-British relations in the Far East. Dispatches from Washington in recent days have told of visits of the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay to the State Department for the purpose of discussing present China conditions, and also, significantly, of a visit to the State Department by K. Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, who apparently wanted to know whether reports were correct that America and Britain were planning some form of military cooperation in China. Of further interest in this connection was the report from London that the British Government is sending a strong trade delegation to China and a somewhat similar report from Washington that a Senate committee has begun an inquiry into the matter of Sino-American trade relations with the object of bringing about an agreement between the two countries for the purpose of improving their commerce.

A British writer, P. W. Wilson, in an article entitled, "Britain's Lost Chances," which appeared in the London *Sphere* sometime ago listed "five critical affairs of policy" in the relations of Britain and the United States wherein he claimed that Britain had been "color-blind and in every case had learned the truth too late." One of the "critical affairs of policy," mentioned was that of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which Britain relinquished because of American dissatisfaction, "but only after the maximum of misunderstanding had worked the maximum of disadvantage to British interests, and particularly to the prospects of permanent peace in a disturbed world."

Ludwell Denny in his new book, "America Conquers Britain," declares,

"The greatest economic war that history has ever seen is being waged today between Great Britain and America. Despite the visits of the British Premier to the White House, and our Naval Delegation to London, the two great English-speaking countries are nevertheless actively engaged in a struggle-to-the-death for control of raw materials and the strategic trade of the world.....There is not room enough in this rapidly contracting world for two conflicting states as great and as predatory as these two countries.....Within the century America and Britain may be grappling in deadly open warfare.....Britain is a declining empire—America is a rising empire....."

Bernard Fay, in his new book, "Benjamin Franklin, Apostle of Modern Times," says,

"It seemed to Franklin that the center of this 'Anglo-Saxon' empire should be located some day in the New World, to which England would owe her fortune.....but he lost hope in the colonies organizing an empire themselves .....he turned toward England, from which country alone the empire should spring.....He applied all his subtle wisdom to the plan, all his vast experience as a politician.....His program was to enlarge the British domains by the immediate constitution of the colonies which would insure the establishment of an Anglo-Saxon confederation.....to conserve the rights of Magna Charta.....But they had come to agreement only by closing their eyes to the facts. The danger of rupture really increased.....the repeal of the Stamp Act had made the Revolutionary War inevitable."

World Unity Magazine, in an editorial on the present situation in India, declared,

"The modern world can endure neither a great people in subjection nor a great empire in collapse. It is a case for trusteeship imposed upon both immediate parties, and relating both to a world order worth infinitely more to each than a victory in the old, narrow meaning of that word.....If India follows China, humanity must adopt a super-state or society will collapse."

Aside from the prominence given to Anglo-American relations by the present China crisis, the subject has also been brought forcibly to public attention by two books recently published in the United States, one late last year and the other early this year. The earlier book was "Benjamin Franklin, Apostle of Modern Times," by Bernard Fay (Little, Brown and Company, Boston). The most recent one, "America Conquers Britain," was written by Ludwell Denny and was published by Alfred A. Knopf (New York). The book dealing with the life of Franklin is historical and is of interest chiefly as a background for an intelligent understanding of present day relations of Great Britain and the United States. It deals with the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary period in the relations of the two countries and centers around the life and activites of Benjamin Franklin who had a vision of an Anglo-Saxon empire, the center of which would be in the New World. When Franklin's hopes on this score were dashed to the ground, he went to France and almost single-handedly brought about the alliance between the American colonies and France that turned the scales against England and ultimately brought about American independence. As stated, this book throws much new light on early Anglo-American relations, a knowledge of which is of tremendous value today. Also it provides an excellent background for the new book by Ludwell Denny which discusses Anglo-American relations from the standpoint of commercial, financial, economic conflicts and naval rivalry which extends to every known quarter of the globe.

In "America Conquers Britain" Mr. Denny discusses frankly the sort of questions which Amercians and Englishmen do not talk about when they attend banquets and listen to speeches on "Hands Across the Sea," "Friendship of the English-Speaking Nations," or "The Unthinkable War Between Britain and America." He declares, "As a statement of fact war between America and Britain is more probable than war between America and any other Power. This does not mean that war is inevitable. It does mean that the causes which have produced other British wars, are active in Anglo-American relations now." He then makes the axiomatic statement that wars do not begin on the day armed hostilities start, nor end when an armistice is signed and guns are silenced, and shows how easy it is for governments to turn friendly relations into hostile relations and prepare public opinion for a "Holy War." He also explodes the "dear cousin" myth and shows that the worst wars have been where "brother fought

brother" and where the so-called "common language, literature, law and political tradition theory" had little effect in preventing wars. In this connection he brings out the significant factor which few Englishmen realize that the United States is no longer predominantly of British heritage; that immigration has changed all that to such an extent that hardly one-third of America's population is of British stock. His figures are based on the 1920 census, hence the 1930 census, showing as it does that the United States has a population of more than 122,000,000, makes the British percentage of America's population even less. He claims that the establishment of the Irish Free State has not appreciably diminished the anti-British hostility of Irish-Americans and expresses the belief that one of the most potent results of the World War "is the abiding anti-British influence of German-American groups, particularly influential in the Middle Western section of the United States:" These German-American upper and middle-class groups in the United States are now supported by southern and eastern European immigration and in Mr. Denny's opinion this non-British stock in the American population which is now more than 63 percent of the whole, will inevitably wrest political control from the older and ruling class. The World War accelerated this spirit of revolt that now characterizes American political life. He declares that "Mayor Thompsonism" can't be "laughed-off" because it represents one of the most fundamental developments of American political and social life. It cuts across every major American problem, whether that be labor organization, crime, prohibition, the Ku Klux Klan, or foreign policy. The author points out that this element was a predominant factor in the last political campaign; that it was present in the pre-1928 convention agitation against Hoover and that Hoover is one of the few national figures in America who has survived the charge of being pro-British, but even now, that serious political dissatisfaction has developed because of the business depression there is much talk on the streets about "sending 'Sir 'Erbert' back to England where he belongs," because he has not been able to restore prosperity as quickly as many think he should.

The chief interest, however, in Mr. Denny's book—an interest which should cause Far Eastern Americans as well as thoughtful Chinese and Britons to possess themselves of a copy—is in the matter of trade conflicts between the two countries which largely focuses in this part of the world, particularly in China and India. Residents of China, particularly of Shanghai are in a peculiarly favorable position to sense this conflict. Haven't two large American corporations with world-wide ramifications recently entered this city and supplanted two large British corporations as operators of important public utilities? Isn't there an ever-present conflict between British and American policy on the China question, a conflict that becomes prominent every time China has a political crisis, which is altogether too often.

Space is too limited for further quotations from Mr. Denny's intensely interesting and important book that is so filled with supported facts as to be indisputable, but a few of the chapter headings will suffice to show the all-embracing character of his work, the depth of his research into this vital problem of Anglo-American relations: "New Markets for Old," "America Invades the Dominions," "Dollar Versus Pound," "The World Is Chained to Wall Street," "Grabbing Raw Materials," "Rubber Rebounds," "Oil Diplomacy," "Poison Gas," "The Fight for Airlines," "Fighting Ships," and the "Nerves of Empire," otherwise the radio-cable competition or "R.C.A. and I. T. & T. Versus the British Cable Trust."

In his final chapter, Mr. Denny quotes Gladstone who said that "It is she (America) alone who, at a coming time, can and probably will wrest from us our commercial supremacy. We have no title: I have no inclination to murmur at this prospect. If she acquires it, she will make the requisition by the right of the strongest and best. We have no more title against her than Venice or Genoa or Holland has had against us."

One of Denny's concluding paragraphs on Page 407 is also significant, "There may have been some excuse for Britain on her poor island to go imperialist. There is none for us with a near-continent upon which to thrive. But we are not without cunning. We shall not make Britain's mistake. Too wise to try to govern the world, we shall merely own it. Nothing can stop us. Nothing until our financial empire rots at its heart, as empires have a way of doing. If Britain is foolish enough to fight us, she will go down more quickly, that is all. Of course American world supremacy is rather horrible to think about—quite unthinkable, as they say of an Anglo-American war. But American supremacy can hardly be worse than British and others gone before. Our weapons are money and machines. But the other nations of the world want money and machines. Our materialism, though not our power, is matched by theirs. That is why our conquest is so easy, so inevitable."

Dr. H. H. Kung Favors Bimetallic System

As remedy for the present silver crisis, Dr. H. H. Kung is stated to be planning the establishment of a foreign exchange bank and the inauguration of a bimetallic system providing for the concurrent use of gold and silver. The Minister is expected to submit his proposal to the Executive Yuan shortly.

In connection with the Government's prohibiting gold export the Ministry of Finance will probably enforce an order that all private ornaments made of gold must bear the type for ornamental purposes and that the value of such ornaments must not exceed $300.

Old Chinese gold ornaments are not to be permitted to leave the country.

Liu Tai-chun, a member of the Legislative Yuan, has suggested to the Government that the gold standard system should immediately be adopted and that foreign capitalists and wealthy Chinese abroad should be induced to invest their money in China; also that negotiations should be entered into with the Powers concerned to postpone payment on certain principal imports.

Peking-Mukden Railway Asks Loan from South Seas Bank

The Peking-Mukden Railway has made application to the China and South Sea Bank, Ltd, and its two associated banks, the Kincheng Banking Corporation and the Yien-yieh Commercial Bank for a loan of several million dollars, to be used in purchasing locomotives. However, according to Y. C. Wang, manager of the Tientsin branch of the China and South Sea Bank, the present insecure situation of the Nanking Government makes doubtful the banks' consenting to the loan.

ATTACK ON TSINAN-MILITARY SITUATION REACHES CRITICAL STAGE!

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conference as the means of uniting the different camps of reactionaries in waging a joint war against the Party.

"The so-called "enlarged conference," it must be noted, has absolutely no basis in the Party Constitution.

"As a matter of fact, the participants, being of five different factions, namely (1) Feng Yu-hsiang, (2) Yen Hsi-shan, (3) the Kwangsi Clique, (4) the Western Hill Group and (5) the Reorganizationists, are either unscrupulous politicians or expelled Party members, who have long been repudiated and condemned by the people.

"While it is true that some of these participants were once members of the Central Executive Committee, they have all been expelled from the Party.

Claims of Loyalty Ridiculed

"That such men should still pose as loyal members of the Party is ridiculous. It is this gathering of the debris and refuse of the country which both Yen Hsi-shan and Wang Ching-wei are bent on utilizing to further their sinister ends.

"What Wang Ching-wei mainly relies upon is the so-called Reorganizationist Faction. These so-called Reorganizationists are really Communists in disguise.

"Whatever their professed views may be, their main policy is to follow the directions of "Red" Imperialism and to take part in every mob disturbance in order to accelerate the Communist Revolution.

"It is in pursuance of this policy that Wang Ching-wei has been utilizing the various opposing factions to create a state of chaos in the country.

Blamed For Red Outrages

"Immediately following the arrival of Wang Ching-wei at Peiping, the Communist outrages broke out in Changsha and the Communists in Kiangsi also intensified their activities.

"The people in the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi were subjected to ruthless massacre and pillage. That Wang Ching-wei had instigated the disturbances is borne out by abundant evidence. In secret telegrams to Li Tsung-jen, intercepted by the Government authorities, he instructed Chang Fa-kuei to ally himself with the Communist bandits in Hunan and Kiangsi.

"Both Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Ching-wei are tools of Red Imperialism and the present rebellion of the Northern militarists is merely creating opportunities for the Communists to carry out their sinister designs.

"The Government deeply regrets its failure to avert the disastrous Communist outrage at Changsha.

"At the present juncture when all the reactionary elements are carrying on subversive activities against the Government the Party, mindful of its important mission, hereby pledges itself to exert its utmost for the extermination alike of Communist bandits and Northern rebels, to the end that peace and national unification may be restored and National Reconstruction carried out.

Appeal For Support Made

"It is hoped that all our compatriots will realize that until the Northern rebels are exterminated, complete removal of the Communist menace will be well-nigh impossible; and that they will rally to the support of the Government in bringing the present punitive expedition to a speedy conclusion."

Extraordinary Meeting to Approve Telephone Deal

The last act to complete the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co,, Ltd to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company was announced to take place August 14, for which date the first-named Company called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to approve two resolutions providing for the winding up of the company and to carry out the agreement of sale. In this connection the Union of Chinese Telephone Subscribers issued a circular communication to Chinese shareholders urging that they should attend the meeting either in person or by proxy to defeat the resolutions. The communication points out that by defeating these two resolutions the way would still be kept open for the Government to take over the Shanghai telephone administration.

A "Tribal Rising" in Northwest India

A new angle on the situation in India was furnished by incidents on the Northwest Frontier end of last week. The earlier telegrams spoke of a "tribal uprising" by Afridis in the Peshawar district, but later telegrams indicated that instead of it being a tribal rising the movement was engineered by a group of youths and students. Although *Reuter's* messages tended to minimize the importance of various incidents that had occurred, one message stated that the Air force had dropped 6,000 bombs in a single day and that all trains had stopped running between Peshawar and Nowshera.

A *Trans-Ocean Kuo Min* message from Bombay, August 9, summarized the situation as follows:—The situation at Peshawar continues tense and confused, with reports on the last few days' events being rather conflicting although it appears that the threatened big attack of the Afridis on the city failed to materialize, there occurring only some minor shirmishes with the British troops resulting in the attackers being driven off without any great difficulty. During the day a squadron of bombing planes again attacked the strongholds of the Afridis in the Bara valley with, reports say, good effect. Meanwhile attempts to bring matters to a peaceful solution continue in various forms, one of them being the transfer of Vallahabi Patel, who was sentenced to three months detention, to Poona jail, apparently in order to facilitate communication with Mahatma Gandhi and the two Nehru's.

Young India, a journal with a large circulation, many copies coming to China, has been suppressed by the Indian authorities.

Sikh Receives Six-Months' Sentence for Being in Possession of Ammunition

Mangal Singh, a Sikh, was sentenced at the British Police Court in Shanghai August 11 to six months', imprisonment (and deportation), after having been convicted of being in possession of ammunition.

He was arrested in Nantao on August 4 by Chang Yu-ding, detective of the Shanghai District Water Police, with 302 rounds of ammunition in his possession. He was taken to the Chinese Police headquarters, and upon notification at the Central Station Detective Sergeant G. B. Pryde went and took him into custody.

The accused put up the defence that he saw a Chinese arrested with the ammunition on him and claimed that he was about to engage a boat to cross to the Dollar Wharf in Pootung when he was taken into custody—in other words that the ammunition was "planted" on him. Evidence against the Sikh was given by a detective from the Public Safely Bureau and the Magistrate said he had no reason to doubt his testimony.

Wholesale Death and Deportation Sentences in Indo-China

A special tribunal at Hanoi dealing with the charges arising out of the recent Communist riots in Indo-China, on August 8 sentenced to death twelve persons accused of murder or conspiracy to murder. A hundred and fourteen persons were sentenced to deportation, eleven to penal servitude for life, and nine to various terms of imprisonment.

Dr. Yard to Address American University Club

Dr. James M. Yard, who is acting as guide and lecturer for the Upton Close party of more than a hundred, at present on a tour of China, will be the speaker at a tiffin meeting of the American University Club to be held at 3 Peking Road, Saturday, August 16, at 12.15 noon. An amendment to the constitution in reference to annual and life memberships will be voted on at the meeting.

Germans Observe Anniversary of Republic

August 11, the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the German Reich, was observed in Shanghai by a reception held at the German Consulate General, the guests being received by Consul General Baron Rudt von Collenberg auf Boedingheim and Dr. Fuchs, German Consul. Not only members of the German community but many of other nationalities, including consular and municipal officials, were in attendance. The new German Constitution was promulgated August 11, 1919.

Five Women of Mukden

BY AGNES SMEDLEY

(New Republic, June 11)

It is night here within these great Manchu walls of Mukden. The life of the International Settlement and the Japanese Concession on the outside, and the life and ideas of China to the south, seem thousands of miles away. At midnight when the four steel-studded gates of the walls swing shut, to be opened only at five in the morning, the world beyond seems more distant still. And it is indeed, for many decades of thought and action lie between Chinese Mukden and the outside world.

The moon is very white, and the cold seems to have frozen up all sound. All except the long, weird cry of a beggar woman standing outside our little stone garden gate. She cries again and again, "Blessings upon your house . . . may you become rich. . . . " And when at last not one of the little gray houses within our compound will give her bread, she goes away. After she is gone the only sound in the garden is the rustling of the dried leaves of the tall kaoliang stalks piled high against the gray stone walls.

Inside our house a little Chinese woman is talking—of her husband, of policemen, of debts, of the so-called courts rnd of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, whose fortified castle aears its feudal heights in the moonlight but two streets from us. If you walk there, you will see only the bleak face of a great stone wall twenty feet high, and gray-clad soldiers with fixed guns to challenge you.

The little woman talking is still young, and her soft black hair is drawn back and rolled into a knot at the back of her neck. In her face and her quick, watchful black eyes lies a strange expression. "She is very beautiful," I say to my Chinese friends. "No, she is not beautiful," one of them replies; then, as if caught by another thought, he corrects himself, "Yes, she is . . . but not the type considered beautiful." Perhaps long association with a husband who is fifty years in advance of the times in Manchuria has left on her face an expression of swift intelligence, long watchful endurance, and a composure that comes when one has passed beyond tears. She sits very quietly, her folded hands in her lap, and tells of her husband. Nine months ago his friend was arrested in Kirin to the north. Under torture this friend admitted that he was a member of the Kuomintang, and that her husband in Mukden was also a member. Then her husband was arrested as a "Communist." His fate was better than that of the many others who have simply disappeared from the sight of man. There was no proof against him except the word of the tortured man—that and his record of many years' service in social activities such as famine-relief work in Shantung. But "proof" is a new-fangled idea that no official in Manchuria worries about.

Bribery to Obtain Freedom

To save her husband from torture and death, this little woman with the beautiful face went to friends, and together they borrowed enough money to bribe the officials and jailors. They continue to borrow and bribe; the avarice of the officials is as deep as eternity. And now that the new Nanking penal code is said to be in force—and who is to interpret it but the old and corrupt officials or the new reactionary ones?—they have had to borrow six hundred American dollars to induce a lawyer to demand a trial for the husband. The law says "public trial," according to the new penal code. I naively remark that I wish to attend it. In the room about me there is shocked protest:

"If you do that, we shall all be arrested as Communists. ...the trials are always secret . . . they will ask you what interest you have in this and where you heard of it."

Then the little woman with a beautiful face goes away, bowing gently with a "*zai jhen*," but her face shows that her thoughts are not with us. When she is gone there is again no sound except the rustling of the dry kaoliang leaves in our garden.

My hostess is a little old-fashioned Chinese lady in trousers and short jacket. She is very frail, worn out from child-bearing—twelve children, of whom six are dead. When her husband enters the room, she rises and gives him her seat. She cannot read and she never goes out. Her eyes are very bright and intelligent and she sits for hours asking questions about the women of other lands. They are intelligent questions, such as modern educated women might ask. She often sighs and is silent, thinking of things strange to me. The women of the West are very fortunate, she says; they can make their own living and have children only when they wish. She does not know of the modern women of her own country to the south. How could she, having come here from Chihli Province as a girl of fifteen, married to a man she had never seen? Time and suffering are long, Mukden is far from her old home, and her life has been only bearing and burying children.

Now she is old, worn out and ugly, and her husband is planning to buy a sing-song girl of sixteen and bring her home as his second wife. My little hostess does not dare object. But her eldest son is a modern student in long black flowing robes, and he objects. He has told his father that he leaves home, never to return, the day he takes a second wife.

"You are a son . . . you will act like a son!" his father informs him.

But the son is impious and clear-minded, and a week ago his father struck him across the face. They say Chinese sons love their fathers. Not the sons I have known. Never have I seen more hatred in the eyes of a man than in those of this eldest son of my hostess. He speaks little before a guest, but his eyes speak when they light on his father. There is constant friction between them.

"In the olden days," the father boasts to me, "the daughter-in-law had to stand while the son's parents ate."

The son breaks in: "That is the reason so many of them died!"

"Hold your tongue, you silly thing!" the father commands.

But the son does not hold his tongue, and the father dares bring home no second wife.

A young woman teacher, in a long blue cotton tunic and with hair cut like a boy's, sits talking. She is a returned student from America. We had tried to get inside the women's prison in Mukden. To this young woman the director said:

"Tell the foreign woman the director is ill and nothing can be done without his permission." Then he said, for her own private information: "No, she may not visit the prison. It is not clean enough for a foreign journalist to see."

This teacher, however may visit the prison, for she is a Chinese and goes in as a welfare worker. The women of Manchuria are still half-slaves, she tells me. Men still have many wives and concubines. The women have no rights over their own lives. The very idea of a divorce is considered immoral. A man may "put away" his wife, or bring in concubines; but his first wife may not object. She must even pretend to be a friend of the newcomer.

Murder of Husbands

What are the crimes the women prisoners here are charged with?" I asked. "Murder." the young woman teacher replies. "The majority are in for murder."

"Murder! . . . why . . . what?"

"Their husbands," she answers.

Some women are passive and some are not, and I saw one who was thought to be passive. She was a miserable looking, foot-bound peasant woman, an immigrant from Shantung begging in the streets. Hobbling along on her tiny feet over the frozen street, she slipped and fell, and landed sitting, sprawled out in the middle of the chief street of the city. A small bag of bread burst and scattered in every direction. A little child in rags stood by her side helplessly.

The street was filled with men who saw the accident. Not one came forward to help. Instead they began to laugh, and the policeman on the corner watched and laughed with them. Three young fops, dressed in flowered silk gowns, formal smart little black jackets and tight round black silk caps, joined a crowd that gathered. All laughed.

The peasant woman did not move a leg. But she braced herself with her hands and surveyed the crowd, back and forth and all around, as a general might survey a battlefield. Then she began. She cursed the assembled men, all their ancestors back to the thousandth generation, and all the brats they would bring into the world in the future. She cursed them individually and collectively, up and down and around and about. She cursed systematically and thoroughly, working them over inch by inch. Under her words the laughter froze up on the faces of the men, as if a sudden blast of Siberian weather had struck them. They began to hurry away, and it may have been my imagination that made some of them seem half-paralyzed. But, as they rushed away or crawled away in astonishment, the voice of the peasant woman followed them with her highest compliments. New and perfectly innocent men turned the corner and, seeing her sitting there, also began to laugh. But deliber· tely she turned her tongue on them and like

a cat-o'-nine-tails it seemed to lash all laughter out of them. Their faces froze up and they also hurried past as fast as their feet could carry them. And at last the street was almost clear.

Then, with infinite trouble and in misery, the peasant woman managed to scramble to her tiny pin-like feet again. The child who had been standing by throughout, helped her, gathered up the bread, and the two of them hobbled out of sight.

Many Men, Few Women, on the Streets

The streets are filled with men, but few women. Occasionally automobiles or rickshas carrying exquisitely dressed ladies pass. Some of these ladies are smoking cigarettes or small pipes. Now and again two or three modern girls swing past, their hair cut short, their hands in their pockets, their feet big and their minds free. It is easy to see that they are students, free of gait and manner, self-confident and proud.

Once in a tramway a student girl dressed in the usual blue cotton gown got in with an older woman. Clearly they were mother and daughter. Many decades of culture lay between them. The mother had bound feet and long hair done into a smooth, glistening roll at the back of her neck. The girl was as strong and tall as a northern Chinese man, with short hair, natural feet and intelligent and self-confident face.

The tram was filled with men and not one place was vacant. The girl grasped the wooden rod above with one hand and supported her old mother with the other. The only person in the whole car of fifty or more men to rise and offer a seat to the old lady was a young man who, by his dress, was obviously a student. The old lady was surprised into an outburst of gratitude. The other men passengers watched the student in amusement, spat, and laughed outright that a man could be so weak. The student and the tall girl both turned on them a look of withering scorn. Two of them—among fifty. The percentage is too low for south China, but far too high for Manchuria.

Is China Going Red?

(By Stanley High in the Christian Herald, July 5)

Five years ago a sick and broken man, his dreams for his nation shattered, sought the refuge of his home near the South China city of Canton. Sun Yat Sen had led his last crusade—and a united, democratic China seemed as far from reality as when, thirty years before, as a young revolutionist, Sun had first plotted the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Then, while he waited for the end of his historic career, there came to the Sun yamen in Canton three men, foreigners, who carried with them the tangible resources out of which the nationalist cause might be reconstructed. And Sun accepted their help. That the three men had been sent from Moscow was an incident. That they were actually ready to rehabilitate China's "lost cause" was all-important. They did rehabilitate that cause and help it to reorganize its armies, sweep into the Yangtze Valley, bring most of China, for a time, under the domination of Dr. Sun's Kuomintang (Nationalist) party. But, in the process, the helpers sent from Russia did not forget the cause which, first of all, they were pledged to serve. They swung great companies of Chinese—particularly peasants and laborers—into the ranks of the Communist party, offering as bait the speedy solution of all the ills that are the lot of China's common people.

General Chiang Kai Shek—present president of China—whom Sun appointed commander of the reorganized Nationalist army early saw that the Communists were out not to serve but to use the Nationalist cause for their own Communistic purposes. He, therefore, broke with the Reds, ousted them from controlling places in the party, drove Moscow's representatives from the country.

But Moscow's China converts remained behind—to bide their time and plant the seeds of future trouble. Those seeds, apparently, are bearing fruit. With anti-nationalist armies in the field and Nanking hardpressed from the north and south, vast areas of the country are being left a prey to Communist plotters. And Communist missionaries are winning new converts. Still promising the millennium, Red spokesmen are winning the following of thousands of Chinese who are exhausted with years of suffering and who see no hope short of the revolutionary measures prescribed from Russia.

Some 30,000,000 of China's 400,000,000 are said, now, to be living in territory dominated by Communists. The Red areas of China's map are spreading. If the present civil turmoil continues, it is not at all impossible that a major part of the nation may be brought under the control of Russia-inspired Chinese.

Such a development would have serious consequences. It would swing China into alliance with Russia; immediately threaten Japan in Manchuria and Korea; greatly strengthen the program of Soviet trouble-makers all through Asia; lead, doubtless, to a more aggressive Red drive to speed up the World Revolution.

Meanwhile, western nations—neglectful of the importance of this China problem—are, in general, following the old-time program of imperialism toward the Chinese, thereby easing Russia's task of conversion, making a democratic China, cooperating with the Western world, a more remote possibility.

China's Wool Leads in Making American Carpets

China continues to be the most important source of United States carpet wool, although occasionally surpassed for brief periods by Argentina, according to a survey of the world wool situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture, as reported by the *United Press*.

In 1929, United States total imports of carpet wool were 175,007,000 lb., of which 52,716,000 came from China, 24:111,000 from the Argentina; 31,444,000 from the United Kingdom; 14,695,000 from India; 11,479,000 from Syria-Palestine; 5,117,000 from France; 3,663,000 from Italy; and 31,782,000 from all other countries.

Imports of carpet wool for the first four months of 1930 were only 42,000,000 lb. compared with 66,000.000 lb. in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 36 per cent.

Consumption of carpet wool in the United States for the first four months of 1930 amounted to 38,572,000 lb. compared with 52,846,000 lb. consumed from January 1 to April 30, 1929.

The activity of carpet and rug looms in the United States during March and April, 1930, expressed as a percentage of the maximum single shift capacity was only 48 per cent., the lowest percentage since July, 1921, when activity was 42 per cent. Activity in April 1929 was 70 per cent.

The new tariff act nominally raises the duties on carpet wools and camel hair, but continues the provision for remission of duties if the imported wools or hair are used in manufacture of rugs, carpets, or press cloth within three years from date of importation.

Upton Close Tour Party Visits Shanghai

The Pacific Era Travels, Inc. headed by Upton Close, well-known writer and student on China, spent the last week in Shanghai and neighboring cities. The party is scheduled to leave for Japan on the *Arizona Maru* on August 17. The party, consisting of about 83 persons, arrived in Shanghai from North China on August 7. Previously they had spent some time in Japan, North China and Manchuria. While in the Yangtze valley the group split up into two sections, one going to Hankow and Yangtze ports by boat and the other paying one-day visits to Hangchow, Soochoow and Nanking. On the way back to America they will spend eight days touring Japan and are scheduled to arrive in Seattle on September 7.

China Airways' New Service to Chengtu to Start Next Month

The China Airways announces that it will make a preliminary survey next week of their proposed new line from Hankow to Chengtu preparatory to putting the service into operation the latter part of September. The new airway line will be an extension of the service at present operating daily from Shanghai through Nanking and Kiukiang to Hankow. It will follow the Yangtsze River as far as Chungking and from there go northwest overland to Chengtu. Keystone-Loening. six-place amphibians will be used on the entire distance from Shanghai to Chengtu.

"The Hidden Hand of Moscow"

BY ALEXANDER I. NAZAROFF

(New York Herald-Tribune Magazine, June 22)

DURING these last months scattered facts reported from various corners of the world by the European press again have called to life the old and much debated question of the secret activity of the agents of the Third International and of the G. P. U., the Political Soviet Police, outside of Russia. As, somewhat melodramatically, the editor of a leading Paris daily puts it, "after an intermission of a year or two the hidden hand of Moscow again makes itself felt in the world.' '

This "secret hand," we are told, reveals itself in dissimilar ways. The violent Communist riots in Berlin and Hamburg in the fall of 1929 and the charges made by Grover Whalen while he was Police Commissioner of New York City, accusing American Communists of organizing labor demonstrations in New York in keeping with the orders received from, and with money supplied by, Moscow—such is one set of facts. There are, however, facts of an entirely different and of a more sensational nature, too.

Two years ago some of the Russian anti-Soviet newspapers published in Paris and Berlin asserted that one Traikewicz, a Polish national had been lured into the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw and killed there.

Few paid any attention to this statement--- the thing seemed too fantastic to believe, but a year later some witnesses testified at a political trial in Berlin that they knew of cases when various persons were murdered in the Soviet Embassy in that city. The testimony of these witnesses was checked—the government of the Reich apparently was unwilling to start a scandal, but two Berlin newspapers came out with articles repeating and reaffirming the charges. Moreover, they added that a real secret branch of the Moscow G. P. U. regularly functioned in this embassy, profiting by the protection of extraterritorily which it afforded.

Yet the most mysterious case of the series occurred just five months ago. It was the disappearance in broad daylight in the streets of Paris of General A. Koutiepov, an outstanding Russian "White" emigre who resided in France. The French police worked day and night trying to solve the riddle of his disappearance. Finally, it was established that he had been kidnapped, taken in an automobile to a desolate shore in Normandy and transported to a foreign steamer which was lying not far off in the sea. The steamer immediately started off for an unknown destination. The police learned even more, and although they have not yet caught the offenders they have made it clear that these offenders are agents of the G. P. U.

"L'Affaire Koutiepov" has stirred the French public opinion to the pitch of indignation; a number of influential dailies, such as "Le Matin" and "Le Temps," keep demanding from the government the severance of diplomatic relations wtih the Soviets. Indeed at moments the animosity in Paris has run so high that a break between the two countries has seemed imminent.

The Soviet Denial

What did the Soviet government answer to all these charges? When it came to accusations in propaganda, it answered that which for years it had answered in such cases. Its spokesmen declared approximately this: "Our government never has indulged in any subversive propaganda in foreign countries. The Third International does carry it on; but the Third International is just a private organization, an international union of communist parties of the world, which happens to have its headquarters in Moscow. We cannot check it and are not responsible for its actions." As for the alleged assassinations in Soviet embassies the Soviet spokesmen and newspapers blankly —and angrily—denied them as merely "capitalistic lies and calumnies." G. P. U., they declare, exists only within the boundaries of the Soviet Union, and its agents never are sent abroad. With still greater indignation they denied the participation of the Soviet government in the kidnapping of Koutiepov.

Yet the value of these denials is seriously undermined by evidence coming from an important and authoritative source.

In October, 1929, a sensational diplomatic scandal occurred in Paris. G. Bessyedovsky, the Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet government in Paris, had to flee for his life from his own embassy.

On a rainy night a pale, excited gentleman in a well tailored but torn suit ran into a Paris police station and declared:

"I am the Soviet Charge d'Affaires; please send immediately a force to the embassy and liberate my wife and child; they are arrested by the agents of the G. P. U. I myself hardly managed to escape."

After his wife and child were liberated he explained how it all had happened. He long since had begun to disagree with the present policy of Stalin. He had told only his best friends about it, yet the G. P. U. got wind of it and sent its inspector, Roisenmann, to Paris. Appearing in the embassy, Roisenmann began to third-degree him, and when he, in a heated speech, dared to criticize Stalin, the inspector, indignant, shouted: "You are arrested; you immediately will start with me to Moscow to be tried there." Paying no attention to Roisenmann's words, he rushed to the door to call a taxi and leave the embassy and the Soviet service forever. But two obscure employees of the embassy pointed their revolvers at him: "On Comrade Roisenmann's order, you are arrested!"

"Diplomatic Luggage"

Later, Mr. Bessyedovsky wrote in "Le Matin":

"It was evident that I was trapped. . . . I understood that they were going to kill me and perhaps my family. I suddenly remembered that early that morning two enormous trunks for heavy luggage had been received at the embassy. These trunks would easily accommodate three human corpses which would be shipped to Moscow as 'diplomatic luggage'." . . . .

He feigned submission. But, as though going back to his room, he sneaked into the garden of the embassy, quickly climbed a fence and ran to the police station. . . .

What was striking in Mr. Bessyedovsky's story was that he spoke of the presence of secret G. P. U. agents in Soviet embassies, which was denied with such vehemence by the Soviet government as of a matter of course. Still more striking was the fact that he, the acting ambassador, feared death by their hand within the premises of his own embassy. Why did Roisenmann try not to let him go? While they were arguing he told Mr. Bessyedovsky quite frankly: "We cannot let you go; you know too much!"

Having recovered from the shock of his escape, Mr. Bessyedovsky wrote the "Memoirs of a Soviet Diplomat" which were published serially in "Le Matin." These "Memoirs" contain interesting revelations. Combining and juxtaposing them with some other testimony which I will mention further on, we can form an idea of secret Soviet work outside of Russia.

To each Soviet embassy representatives of both the International and the G. P. U. are attached. They are masqueraded as ordinary clerks of the embassy and as unimportant ones, at that—sometimes bookkeepers or typists. But in reality they even are not submitted to the authority of their normal chief the ambassador. They receive their orders and funds direct from Moscow in envelopes which the ambassador has no right to open. Thus they are fully protected by the rights of diplomatic extraterritoriality.

The representative of the Third International directs the work of the communist party of the country in which the embassy is accredited, finances it, causes its leaders to organize strikes or riots, etc. The agent of G. P. U. spies on active enemies of the Soviets so as to paralyze, in case of necessity, their activity, and on his own comrades so as to ascertain their loyalty. Besides in case of riots, he organizes "fighting squads," gives them instructions, finances the purchase of arms and so on.

The G. P. U. at Work

How does this machinery work? Up to 1925 or 1926, when the world—and especially Europe—still seethed with post-war unrest, the Soviet leaders believed that the world revolution would not be long in coming. As Leon Trotzky admits in his memoirs, Moscow spared neither money nor energy to set fire to Bulgaria, Germany and Poland. At that time Soviet embassies were doing their subversive work without wasting effort on any great precautions. Mr. Bessyedovsky, who then was attached to the embassy in Warsaw, tells us how this embassy was literally transformed into a depot of dynamite, bombs and

revolvers; how Yelensky, the G. P. U. agent, organized the famous explosion of the Warsaw Citadel in which hundreds of persons were killed; how, at the same time, Dr. Goldenstein, the representative of the Third International in Vienna, was directing the abortive Bulgarian revolution, inciting Macedonia to riots, attempting to plunge the Balkans into chaos.

But these heroic times have passed. The "rotten capitalistic regimes" proved to possess a far greater vitality than the Soviet government originally believed. To go on as recklessly as that was dangerous: One country after the other would break off diplomatic relations with Russia, as England did. And so it was decided to adopt milder tactics and to work with the greatest possible secrecy. No dynamite is now kept in Soviet embassies; and the agents of the Third International and of G. P. U. are so cautious that they even avoid receiving their associates and sub-agents in the premises of the embassy, preferring to communicate with them through third persons. Yet they continue to work. As before, when Moscow pulls a string, ordering, for instance, a strike to be organized in Berlin or Paris, these agents know how to transmit the order to German or French communists and help them in carrying it out.

Does a similar Moscow organization exist in America? Mr. Bessyedovsky tells us that it does. Only, of course, it does not enjoy diplomatic immunity.

"Amtorg"

In 1926 the Soviet government appointed Mr. Bessyedovsky a member of "Amtorg Trading Corporation," which functions in New York as a private company but which, he says, is in reality an unofficial commercial agency of the Soviet government in this country. He was to be at the same time, the unofficial diplomatic Soviet representative here.

He never succeeded in reaching New York. Although he was traveling as a private person, the American Consul at Riga found out that he was a Soviet diplomat and refused to grant him a visa. Yet, before leaving for Riga, Mr. Bessyedovsky visited the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, the Third International and G. P. U. and received confidential information on affairs in New York.

He was told, he writes, that Moscow paid to the American Communist party a regular yearly subsidy of $125,000. Moreover, there existed in the United States also a branch of G. P. U., on which Moscow spent $60,000 a year. Its work in America was, however, purely informatory and very modest; anxious to secure the official recognition of the United States, the Soviet government wanted no scandals which might compromise it in America's eyes and, therefore, did not want G. P. U. to do any active work in New York. Mr. Bessyedovsky also writes that, according to the information which he received, both G. P. U. and the agents of the Third International were in constant contact with Amtorg.

The Soviet press described Mr. Bessyedovsky's revelations as "lies intended to please the bourgeois." But Mr. Bessyedovsky is not alone. The fact is that, both before him and, especially, after him, a number of other high Soviet officials in the course of this last year abandoned the Soviet ranks and fled abroad. Among these men are G. Bazhanov, Stalin's former secretary; G. Solomon, who at one time was the Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; A. Sobolev, who held the post of Naval Attache to the Soviet Legation in Stockholm, and many others. Their statements fully confirm that which Mr. Bessyedovsky says. Moreover, most of them live in constant fear for their lives; they are afraid of the vengeance of the G. P. U. They "know too much." One of them, Mr. Sobolev, published a letter in Swedish newspapers in which he promised to make no revelations on the behind-the-stage activities of the Soviet government; but he concludes this letter by the words: "If, however, even in spite of this, I or my wife be killed, the public will not be mistaken as to whose victims we are."

The most recent case has been that of Michael Naumoff, fur expert in the Soviet trade delegation in Paris, who several weeks ago was suddenly ordered to Moscow to report to his chief. Spied upon constantly as he traveled through France, Germany and Poland, Naumoff finally dashed from the train near Warsaw and attempted to end his life. Naumoff had been ordered back to Moscow immediately after the dismissal of another clerk who, like Mr. Bessyedovsky, exposed the activities of the Soviet government.

It is these facts that throw light on the rumor of assassinations in Soviet embassies and on Koutiepov's kidnaping. Did these murders actually take place? The Soviet officials now standing in the ranks of fugitives from Moscow see nothing impossible in it. As for General Koutiepov's kidnaping, neither Mr. Bazhanov, nor Mr. Bessyedovsky doubt that it was the work of Soviet agents.

The Russian Emigres

The fact is that the Soviet government still sees its greatest enemies in Russian emigres living in Europe, chiefly in France. Some of these emigres, by their influence, by their knowledge of Soviet conditions and methods, seriously harm the Soviet cause in France. Hence, the Soviet press constantly rages against them; and Soviet agents often "take measures" against them. For instance, three years ago a truly tragical case took place.

A Soviet agent masquerading as a mere smuggler got in contact with Prince P. Dolgorukov, one of the most influential Russian exiles. The prince long had wanted to see with his own eyes what the new Russia was like; the "contrabandist" persuaded him that he could be smuggled across the frontier without any passports. Disguised as simple peasants, they started on foot from Poland to Russia, but when they reached Dolgorukov's former estate in one of Russia's central provinces, the guide abandoned his disguise and handed his prey to the G. P. U. The prince's trial and execution were reported in Soviet papers, but these papers did not say a word about the way he was lured into Russia.

Now, General Koutiepov was a far more serious and active enemy of the Soviets than Prince Dolgorukov. It was known that he had—and still has—secret sympathizers in Russia (during the last two years quite a few persons have been executed in Moscow as "Koutiepov's agents"); it was known, too, that from time to time his men secretly have gone to Russia and brought back reports to him. Finally, it became known that he was going to receive a large sum of money which supposedly he would spend on anti-Soviet propaganda in France.

As the investigation of his kidnaping has established, in January of this year attempts were made to lure him to Russia as Prince Dolgorukov was lured. He was summoned to Berlin. There Red army officers on leave, pretending to be his secret sympathizers, tried to persuade him to go on a secret trip to Russia. But the general was cautious—suspicious; he refused. After his return to Paris he was kidnapped.

Such, then, are some of the facts about the movements of "Moscow's hidden hand." It may be asked: How is it that after twelve years of failures to light the world revolution the Soviet leaders still cherish this dream and still sacrifice the lives of their friends and enemies to it? We ought not to forget that communism is not the scientific philosophy which it pretends to be, but a religion. And the pivotal dogma of this religion is the world revolution. A mad dogma, an impossibility? Well, who knows? Of course, there is a great deal of fanaticism in Russian Communists; yet, at the same time, this fanaticism may be more practical than it seems. First of all, what is the world revolution? A simultaneous conflagration of the entire world? Not quite; N. Bukharin, one of the leaders of the Third International, said at one of its congresses:

"The world revolution not only will come, but it has already come, it is a living fact. Is the Chinese revolution not a part of this enormous process? The world revolution will be ended when it triumphs in all the countries. Then the cycle will be completed. Meanwhile, we are standing in the very center of the world's revolutionary events, and it is only fools, only blind idiots who fail to recognize it."

The furtherance of the revolution through conspiracy, murder, crime? Yes, Communists do use such weapons. But this fact ought not to be misinterpreted. Let us not forget that Communists do not accept the "old morals"; they abide by a "new moral code." Read "The A. B. C.'s of Communism," by the just quoted N. Bukharin. Find in this book, which is the moral guide of every Communist, the definition of "good" and "evil," of "virtue" and "vice." All that is good, Mr. Bukharin says, which contributes to the success of the proletarian cause; if you deceive or kill not for your pleasure, but for the cause, you are a hero, not a criminal. From this viewpoint, a thing like Koutiepov's kidnaping is not a crime.

Y. W. C. A. to Build on Historical Site

BY ELEANOR M. HINDER

(The North-China Sunday News, July 6)

THE days when residences and hong homes clustered closely around the Bund and its hinterland are gone. The recent razing of the old houses known as Balfour Buildings in Yuen Ming Yuen Road, now the property of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of China, has removed from Shanghai one of the few survivals of a spacious age when tiffin time did not mean a single file procession of motor cars to the Western district . . . .

The whisperings of these old houses, could they have been heard, would have told a tale. To the last, despite a shaky structure, they remained graceful buildings, dispensing in their latter days a gracious hospitality under the hand of Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, Hostess of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. High ceilinged rooms and a certain spaciousness gave them dignity and recalled the open-handedness of their earlier life. Their first construction belongs to the time when, as the "History of Shanghai" tells us, the hospitality bill for some of the hongs was not questioned unless the monthly bill for aerated waters exceeded $500!

Tracing back their origins takes one into fascinating fields? And all Shanghai is ready to help. Dr. Hawks Pott thinking of possible sources of information: Mr. J. C. Greig of the Municipal Land Office, ferretting out an old auctioneer's notice announcing the sale of portion of the original British Consular grounds: Mr. C. Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works, who made available old maps: Mr. W. L. Atkinson of Atkinson and Dallas, who "though an old resident, is not old enough to remember their construction sixty-five years ago," but opined that, if anyone would know about them it would be Mr. J. H. Ambrose of the Estate Department of Probst Hanbury. He, from the storehouse of his memory (he came to Shanghai in 1879) reeled off the names of illustrious residents of Balfour Buildings in olden days. Then Mr. Sheriff, who produces now the Hong List of the *"North-China Daily News,"* brought from the library editions dated 1866 to 1875. The first year of publication of this invaluable guide to Shanghai was in 1865, he said: but rightly that first edition is encased in glass and fittingly preserved.

(The 1866 Hong List (Directory) had an additional feature of great interest to the enquirer, who is Australian. On the last page appears an announcement of the opening of steam communication between San Francisco, Panama. New Zealand and Australia. The note is dated May 23 1866. It is announced that there is "every comfort with due regard to the convenience of passengers and the length of the voyage." The fare from San Francisco to Sydney was $275. The ships, of which two were the "*Mataura*" and the "*Ruahine*" were respectively of 1,707 and 1,503 tons! And the voyage from San Francisco to Sydney took 52 days.)

Sold by the British Consulate

Then lastly the courteous officials of the British Consulate turned out old Land Registers and found many interesting points. For originally, the grounds of the Consulate extended to the "ditch or nullah" on the west, which is now Museum Road. The story of the acquiring of this property is told in Lanning and Couling, the "History of Shanghai." Not easily was the Foreign Office convinced of the advisability of buying, rather than renting property. On April 28, 1846, Captain Balfour, first British Consul in Shanghai, told of arrangements he had made for the purchase of the Li Chia Cheng, an area of perhaps one hundred mow, perhaps half of which was under water at high tide. The cost of the land and the native buildings thereon was about $17,000. There were many difficulties in the way of completing the purchase. "Dr. Hale has purchased portion of the land: another portion to the north, where the Union Church now stands, was Chinese Government property, and the rest was divided among small holders, to some of whom it was necessary for the officials to "speak persuasively." An exchange was made with the Chinese Government for their portion, and so the docks thereon, together with the battery which had fired on the ships in 1842, and the various private lots, in which no fewer than 30 separate persons were interested, came eventually into the possession of the British Consulate." The total area was 126 mow, at roughly Taels 30 per mow.

The Consular offices removed thither on July 21, 1849.

"Its boundaries then were on the east, the open Huangpu: the line of the present Museum Road, (then a nullah") on the west: the Soochow Creek on the north: and a wide road between it and Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company's premises on the south."

But the extensive property thus acquired was not long to remain intact. Barnes Dallas, auctioneer, father of the late Mr. Dallas of Atkinson and Dallas, "received instructions from H. B. M's Consul to sell by public auction, on Saturday, 13th. September, 1862 at 3 o'clock p. m. in the Court Room of the Consulate, the follwing valuable lots of land forming a portion of the Consulate grounds." Among nine lots offered, one included the site of the old houses in Yuen Ming Yuen Road, specified in the notice as Lot 5: and Lot 9 obviously included the land on which the Union Church now stands.

Lot 5 is described as "A piece of land bounded on the east by the New Road running from Peking Road to the Soochow Creek, on the north by Lot 6, on the west by the centre of the ditch, and on the South by Lot 4. Total area... being equivalent to 4 mow, 6 fun 0 li 8 haou.. A portion of this Lot, viz. half the road on the East, has been surrendered for public service. The purchaser of this lot must construct a substantial 3 feet drain running through this lot. All buildings erected on the Consular property will have the privilege of using this drain."

Here, then, appears to be the origin of Yuen Ming Yuen Road, the "New Road" of the notice—called, for some time, "Lower Yuen Ming Yuen Road," while Museum Road was known as "Upper Yuen Ming Yuen Road." It was in this same year, 1862, that Medhurst suggested the re-naming of the roads in the Settlement "so that they may be made intelligible to the tens of thousands of natives who had crowded into the limits of safety from the Taiping." The result was that the following changes among others were made:

A Change of Names

The Bund became "Yangtsze Road"—but could never live down its original name!

Bridge Street became Kiangsu Road—afterwards in 1865 again changed to Szechuen, to avoid confusion with Kiangse Road.

Soochow Creek Bund became Soochow Road.

Consulate Road became Peking Road.

No mention is here made in changes in 1862 of either Lower or Upper Yuen Ming Yuen Road. But by the time of the further renaming referred to in 1865, the ditch had become filled in and known as Upper Yuen Ming Yuen Road: this name was not then changed. And the "New Road" which had been opened apparently for the sale, became also in this interval, part of the public road system of the Settlement.

But to return to the Lot. Bought on September 13 1862, it was registered with the British Consulate as Lot 576 on October 13. In 1868 it was divided, and part of the portion under discussion then measuring 2 mow 5 fun re-registered as Lot 576A by Norman Hill and William Lockhart, throught Dent, their attorney. In the list of boundaries in the Consulate records, it is mentioned that it is "bounded on the south by a half road, and the east by half Yuen Ming Yuen Road"—so that by then Balfour Road was in existence also—the half road on the south. In October 1889 Lockhart transferred to Hill all rights, who in November of the same year, transferred 26—31 of it to three—Bremner, Bellewes, and Anderson, who continued to hold it until 1919, when it was transferred to Atkinson and Dallas. When it passed from their hands to the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank in the same year, its area was recorded as at present—1 mow 7 fun. In October 26, it passed to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States which body, in 1927 by Declaration of Trust, gave it to the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of China.

The 1866 Hong List, which is the earliest which may be handled by impious hands, refers to Numbers 1, 2, and 3 Balfour buildings in 8, 9 and 10 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. (The present numbers are 18,19 and 20.) If the land were sold in September, 1862, it is probable that building was proceeded with early in 1863, which would give the age of the houses at the time of demolition as 67 years. R. Mackenzie, Bill and Bullion Broker, occupied No. 2 Balfour Buildings in 1866: and A. Robinson, Solicitor, No. 3. It is probable they were both residences and offices for the carrying on of business, in accordance with the custom of the time.

Dr. Hawks Pott recalls that these houses were part of "Lawyers' Row" and very early the denizens of these

particular buildings were of the legal profession. H. B. M.'s Supreme Court, presided over by Sir Edmund Hornby in those days, was situated at "23 Yangtsze Road of the Bund," according to the 1866 Hong List: and the first Mixed Court, which was opened on May 1, 1864 was in a Chinese owned building in the British Consulate grounds. (It was removed, however, to Nanking Road in 1868, remaining there till 1899). Proximity to the precincts of the courts then, would account for the popularity shown for the whole of Yuen Ming Yuen Road by the wig and gown. W. H. Mitchell, Barrister-at-law lived in No. 2 Balfour Buildings in 1867: William Harwood, Solicitor, in the same house in 1870. In No. 3 in 1875 we find R. E. Wainewright Solicitor, first member of the firm which, after several name changes, became the present Platt and Company. There were yet others: No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road had as occupant, Mr G. Jamieson of H. M. Supreme Court in 1870: No. 14 I. B. Eames, Counseller-at-law: and Alex. Myburgh, (later to be joined by Dowdall, and still later to become Hanson's) lived, in 1875 in 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road having first set up in Hongkong Road in 1867. Later Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson and his son, later Crown Advocate, graced Lawyers' Row. As Mr. Ambrose said "They all lived there—the whole jolly lot of them"!

Modern Buildings Going Up

It is upon this lot that the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. proposes to build a new modern office building of seven stories. Six of them will be available for renting by commercial concerns, while the seventh, and a "penthouse" or bungalow on the roof, will house the work of the National Committee and its staff. In the bungalow it is hoped to carry further that work of interpretation of the life and outlook of Chinese women which formerly emanated from the old Hostess House in Number 18. Many a traveller from the West, many a resident of Shanghai itself, has had, after passing through the portals of the "green door" more intimate glimpses of the life and thought of women of this country than is afforded to most others.

The new building, apart from the National Committee's floors, will from its rentals, form a source of income for the work of the National Association. For, though every local Y. W. C. A. throughout the country, in thirteen cities, bears its own finances, raised in the city in question by the Chinese women constituting the boards of the Associations, in the early stages of the development of the movement it is difficult to finance also the National Movement. Yet without the integrating service of the "National," and without its expert workers, "locals" would feel isolated and be, perhaps, less effective. Thus it is that friends abroad have seen the place where they may, while an indigenous movement develops within this country, give without interfering with this progression, The gift of land, and several gifts of money from sources outside China, now make possible this venture on the part of the women. It represents endowment for future work.

This building is not to be confused with that hoped-for-one which there has been already publicity in Shanghai during this year. That modern building for the city's women, containing the recreation and club rooms, and residential features which are so much needed. For the present, the large project of raising the sum which would make such a gift possible from the city to its women is not being urged. One only has to reflect on silver to know the wisdom of this decision! This is an opportunity for the future, in this city: and it is the obligation of the city itself to provide such a building for its women. But the National Committee's building represents the headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. movement throughout China: it belongs as much to the Association in Chengtu as to that in Shanghai.

The plans for the building are being drawn by Mr. Poy G. Lee. It is being arranged that there will be a U shaped light well, facing South—i.e. on to Balfour Road. Bounded on the west by the Synagogue, which does not rise to the height of many city buildings: separated from the building south by the whole width of Balfour Road: and facing Yuen Ming Yuen Road—a one way street—on the east, there will probably be no more advantageous building in the city. How fitting too to look for "light and air" from the direction of the Synagogue!

It is Shanghai's first building responsibility for which is being taken by a group of women, most of whom are Chinese. The Chairman of the Building Committee is Mrs. H. C. Mei. The Committee hopes that something of the grace of the old houses on the site, and something of the beauty that the thought of women can give to their home, may make of this building an asset for the city of Shanghai.

Great Britain and Child Slavery in China

(New Republic, July 9)

Official documents recently published by the British govenment throw light on a sickening enterprise which still continues in China as it has for centuries past—the slave trade in children. Despite comfortable statements to the contrary which are made by white men in the treaty ports, little girls, and to a less extent boys, are bought by tens of thousands every year in all parts of China, including those districts which are supposedly most advanced. The civil war and the famine have in fact greatly augmented the trade. It is common for little girls to be exhibited in the streets with wisps of straw plaited into their hair as a sign that they are for sale, and the traffic goes on under the eyes of complacent officials. The child slaves are bought at the age of eleven or twelve, and kept until about the age of twenty, when they are usually set free or allowed to buy their freedom. In the interval, they do household drudgery, and also in a large proportion of the cases the girls are made the concubines of the male members of the household. Numbers of them are sold into commercialized prostitution, where they live under conditions about as horrible as can be imagined. So widespread is the slave traffic that some Christian missionaries in China have been considering buying some of the children and then setting them free. They decided against this policy, however, on the ground that it would simply make the trade brisker and drive up the prices. One of these missionaries, after twenty years' experience in China, stated that before the recent recurrence of civil war the number of slave children probably was at least 2,000,000. In the recent years of war and famine, it must have become substantially greater.

That part of the slave trade which exists in China itself is probably beyond outside influence; but much of it is being conducted under the British flag. In Hongkong, the traffic in "Mui Tsai" (child slaves) is conducted about as openly as is bootlegging in New York. A pretense is made that the slave is being adopted by the master, and the price paid—in one case it was $87.50 for a fourteen-year-old girl—is actually made part of an official record, sealed by the police. For at least eight years, the British authorities in London have been trying without avail to have the local British government in Hongkong get the traffic under some sort of control. It was proposed in 1922 that every owner of Mui Tsai should register their names with the authorities, that these little slaves should be set free fn reaching a certain age, and that there should be some sort of limit on the number of hours in a day that they might be forced to work. It would seem that these requirements were moderate enough, yet in eight years' time, London has been unable to get the government of Hongkong to put them into effect. Great Britain certainly ought to be held up to a higher standard than China; and both countries apparently need to be shamed into reformation through the force of public opinion. The League of Nations Commission on the Traffic in Women and Children has here a fertile field for inquiry.

Reception Is Given for Chinese Students Going Abroad

A reception was given by the World's Chinese Students' Federation, the Shanghai Bureau of Education, and fifteen other organizations at the Majestic Hotel, August 8, for 150 Chinese students who are sailing for America and Europe for purposes of study. Addresses were made by Mr. Chen, commissioner of the Educational Bureau, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Mr. Schaeszen, Chief Secretary of the Belgium Commission, Dr. Tan of the Tung Chi University, and P. K. Chu, General Secretary of the World's Chinese Students' Federation.

Indecent Advertisements Draw Fines in District Court

The editors of two local Chinese mosquito papers, who were charged with printing and publishing certain indecent advertisements concerning the sale of prohibited drugs, were fined $15 each at the District Court last week. A similar charge against the editor of the *Shunpao* was dismissed and another against the editor of the *Woo Pao* was remanded. The prosecutions were instituted by the Shanghai Municipal Police, acting on complaints from the authorities of the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Competition for the Indian Market

BY DR. TARAKNATH DAS

ONE of the principal reasons for British determination to control India is to control Indian markets for the British merchants. This fact is evident from the history of Britain's fiscal and commercial policy, since the days of the East India Company. British Government deliberately embarrassed Indian industries by imposing excise duties on Indian products while allowing British goods to enjoy special preference. It is admitted by many that one of the reasons for British antagonism against Germany before the World War was the successful German penetration into Indian trade, ousting British merchants from the position of monopoly.

During the World War and shortly afterwards, Germany was practically eliminated from Indian markets. British Government, in violation of all injunctions of International Law confiscated German private property. But this did not mean that Great Britain retained her former dominating position in Indian markets. On the contrary, the United States of America and Japan challenged British monopoly in Indian markets. It is interesting to note that during the period of 1927 British percentage of imports in India feel from 64.12 to 47. 8, whereas the United States percentage rose from 2.6 to 7.9; and of the exports United Kingdom fell from 23.5 to 21.0, United States rose from 8.9 to 11.2.

The present position of British trade in India is less favorable than it was three years ago. This is due to general decline of British trade and also due to Indian opposition to British rule. The latest report of the British Board of Trade shows that "England's importation for the first half of 1930 amounted to $2,708,745,000, which represents a decrease of $315,148,000 for the corresponding period last year. Exportations amounted to $1,324,255,000 for the same period, showing decrease of $269,000,000, over the previous year, while re-exportations amounted to $246,400,000, a decrease of $56,410,000."

There is not the least doubt that this decline of British trade during the recent months is partly due to Indian boycott of British goods, A desptach from Simla (India) dated July 10th gives the following interesting indications of the result of the boycott:—"The total of cotton goods imported from England to India during April and May, compared with the total for the corresponding period last year, showed a decrease of 23½%. The *decline is attributed chiefly to the attitude of supporters of the Congress movement who since the beginning of Mr. Gandhi's campaign have pressed for boycott of British goods while advocating the wearing of homespun cloth.*"

Boycott Reduces British Trade

A recent American report gives the following account of the success of boycott movement initiated by the Indian nationalists: "The boycott has already decreased the imports of British piece goods by 75,000,000 yards, while May (1930) trade returns show a decrease in imports of 190,000 rupees from April. *The share of of United Kingdom products decreased from 43 per cent (India's total imports from Great Britain a year ago in May) to 30 per cent for this May. This means British imports to India has decreased no less than 25% of the total.*" There is every reason to think that the boycott of British goods and business will be further intensified as retaliating measure against horrible brutalities perpetrated by the British soldiers and police upon the unarmed people. Boycott is the only weapon which Indians can effectively use against the tanks, machine guns, rifles, bayonets, police-clubs of British police and soldiers.

Because of the brutal treatment of Indian political leaders and national volunteers who have been engaged in carrying on non-violent non-co-operation against the British Government in India, and also because of refusal of the British Government to make a definite declaration regarding the granting of "Dominion Status" within a definite time, Indian merchants have joined the nationalists in their activities of boycotting British goods, British banks, British insurance companies, British shipping and British business in general.

The strength of Indian mercantile groups who have agreed to boycott British business is enormous. This can be understood from the fact that during the last six months of 1929, out of total merchandise imported into India valued at nearly $700,000,000, almost 78 per cent was handled by these organizations. Today even if they resume their British trade after the initial three months period—and this is also very doubtful—the loss to British goods will be about $250,000,000. Nearly a third of the loss will be borne by Lancashire.

It should be understood by all interested in export and import trade with India that the Indian merchants, industrialists and statesmen have no desire to accord preferential treatment to British industries. They are protectionists and wish to adopt measures to protect Indian industries. They also wish to trade with those nations which will trade with them on favorable terms; and therefore they are opposed to Imperial Preference. Indian industrialists, especially the manufacturers of cotton goods have not forgotten that in the past Indian interests were deliberately sacrificed for the benefit of Lancashire.

Since last five years, the Indian mercantile community has been demanding through the Indian legislature and through public agitation, that the Indian shipping industry be protected from unfair competition of British concerns. They have been advocating an enactment of a law which will reserve Indian coast-wise shipping for Indian companies. So far, to please the British shipping interests, the British Government has refused to enact such a law as is essential to the creation and protection of Indian national mercantile marine. British merchants with the support of the British government enjoy special privileges which are detrimental to the Indian commercial community; and this has created anti-British feeling among them.

A few months ago Indian industrialists, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, demanded that there should be an increased duty against all foreign cloth. But the British Government refused to accept this program; but proposed to impose an extra tariff, *with 5% preference for all British cloth.* In spite of serious opposition from Indian nationalists, the British Government forced the preferential measure. This has engendered a very bitter feeling among the Indian commercial class.

In spite of the fact that many dealers of Indian cotton goods are afraid of Japanese competition, they are ready to trade with Japan, provided Japanese goods are not sold cheaper than Indian products. This is evident from the fact that "orders for large consignments of grey and colored cloth have recently been placed with Japanese firms by the merchants of Madras. Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. These are said to be worth $10,000,000". This is due to no special preference for Japanese goods, but it explains the underlying principle that is guiding the Indian commercial class which has been affected with the spirit of nationalism. This policy has been very simply explained by an American observer in the following manner:—"*If it is possible for Indian businessmen to supply essential needs of India at more or less the same price from other countries, their trading instinct and newly awakened sense of nationalism will lead them to purchase non-British goods.*"

Boycotting of British goods has become a boon to Japanese cotton industry which was regarded as a very serious competitor to British cotton industry. Furthermore the Indian nationalist policy of boycotting British goods is bound to aid German and American trade in India. This is evident from the following news-item published in the *Times* (London) of July 11th:—

"The Calcutta Corporation decided (on July 9th) to give the whole of its contracts for gas mantles to Germany. For many years the large part of the contract has been for British mantles, and this year the committee, which is presided over by a Swarajist, recommended that 400 gross of mantles of British manufacture and 300 gross of German should be contracted . . . At the meeting of the full corporation, after a debate . . . it was decided that all the mantles should be German. This decision has aroused indignation among the European (British) residents of Calcutta; *because the Coropration wherever possible is refusing to buy British manufactures, preferring to go the United States and Germany.*"

Boycott of British goods in India is the economic weapon used by the Indian nationalists and commercial community against their enemies. Just as the Chinese boycott forced the British government to abandon its "gunboat diplomacy" against the Chinese nationalist Government, similarly the British government will have to capitulate and within the near future the Indian people will attain at least "the Dominion status" if not independence. Self-governing India will assert her political as well as economic independence in international relations. In economic matters, she will not follow any other course than which has been adopted by Canada, Australia, South Africa

(Continued on page 421)

New Angle on Chinese-American Friendship

BY ART YUN

LOTS of Americans are eager to promote better understanding between China and the United States. It's a pity, though, that they all think the same way. All want to do so via fellowships, lectureships, travelships.

How fellowships help, I can't see. A fellow does an excellent piece of research on Finance during the Han dynasty, or Ancient Chinese Drama, or Buddhism today; and all these great works remain musty in college library shelves, to be read at long intervals by students and scholars. These handful of scholars may broadcast the discoveries, but to whom. People already with liberal minds towards things Oriental. The great mass of Americans remain unreached—the great mass that need to be won over as friends of China.

Lectureships often masquerade in the name of promotion of international understanding. They are overdone so much that their value as international goodwill builders is practically nil. They operate within groups already international-minded and full of world fellowship.

For instance, what audiences do Chinese speakers-on-tour in America have? Audiences which comprise liberals or open-minded members of such groups as Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Women's Clubs, Rotary, internationally-minded members of a university, special course forums or societies of international peace. The very presence of a person in the audience reflects his liberalism towards China and things Chinese.

Newspapers, as a rule, ignore such lectures. It's an editorial taboo to report stock and routine events. If they are mentioned, ten to one, that happens in the women or society page. Once in a blue moon a club lecturer "makes" the general news columns, but the report is so puerile as to be almost negligible in goodwill effect.

Such lectureships, therefore, fail to reach the great mass of the American public—the folks who read *Liberty*, the Sunday comics, *Western Story Magazine*, *True Story*, the daily tabloids; the fellows who are tickled over Charlie Chaplin's antics, the girls who "heroize" Clara Bow, the tired business men who religiously patronize Mr. Ziegfield Follies.

Yet all these are good, hard-working American citizens, each with a voting voice in the affairs of the government, through whom representatives in Washington determine the policies of the nation.

Japanese, But not Chinese

I scan American magazines, and I find not a Chinese name professionally and regularly harnessed in the writing service. But let a Far Eastern question arise, and K. K. Kawakami is invariably accorded magazine hearing on his side of the question. I can think of no Chinese essayist who has appeared constantly in American print, but there comes to mind Kinnosuke Adachi who has done some exquisite prose for American readers. In art, I know of no living Chinese who has achieved a following abroad commensurate with Jan Foujita or Yasuo Kuniyoshi, both of whom make their living, as Japanese artists, on foreign soil.

Yet it is the creative workers who contribute most in making a people understood and appreciated. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" emancipated the Negro. Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" revolutionized the stockyards. And today Eric Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front" has done more to outlaw war than all the peace propaganda hurled at the masses. I venture the idea that one novel on extraterritorialty, written as an artistic work, will do more good than a hundred histories or a thousand speeches on the subject.

If China wants to win the American heart she must nurture and encourage creative workers in the American field. Nowadays it is the Americans, who, in the main, write the Chinese novels and paint the Chinese illustrations and do the Chinese translations for the American public. In fiction, Americans read of China through the eyes of Louise Jordan Miln and L. Adams Beck; in art, through the criticism of Laurence Binyon. Chinese poetry is enjoyed through the phrases of Arthur Waley, Witter Bynner, and Florence Ayscough.

The encouragement of Chinese workers to reach the 90 per cent of the American public untouched hy fellowships, lectureships travel, is a vital necessity. That it can be done is proved by the case of Kawakami who is tireless as a Japanese publicist in America and Dhan Goupal Mukerji whose creative writings on India both for children and adult, affect millions that decades of the conventionalized, scholastic methods can never do.

I heard Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, the last time he was in the States, say that he was giving lots of talks but he did not know if they were of much help. He was aware of the handful of people who listened to him, as compared to the millions outside. He was touching but a mere drop in the bucket—and that drop was already as clean as silver, not needful of further cleansing.

Encouraging Chinese writers to appeal to the American public will mean a tremendous step towards an understanding of China. Material about China sometimes appear in the highbrow magazines, but it is infinitesimal compared to the volume appearing in the periodicals that reach the millions.

Visit any American news-stand, and you will find a long list of pulp paper fiction magazines—*True Detective Tales*, *Mystery Stories*, *Argosy*, *Blue Book*, *Dragnet*, *Underworld*, all filled with stories about China, Philippines, South Seas. They teem with sinister, gruesome tales of peoples of these nations—all fairy tales, but spun by ingenious imaginations month after month and week after week and sold to the tune of several million copies, they work havoc on the mind of the masses that reflects the complexion of American public opinion.

Negro Has Creative Voices

Why the Negroes are today much more appreciated in the United States than they were a decade ago is due to the fact that they have found creative voices. They speak through such artists as Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes in poetry, Claude Mc Kay and Eric Walrond in fiction, Paul Robeson and Roland Hayes in drama. Such Negro writers as James Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. Dubois, Walter White have done more towards understanding of the Negroes than the many social agencies working towards the same end. These men have so mastered their art that they can appeal to large audiences.

Many deserving Chinese talents along creative lines are born to blush unseen and are never heard from because of lack of encouragement. I believe a great work ahead in the promotion of better understanding lies in unearthing creative ability and fostering it towards creative ends. Artists and authors who starve in garrets are proverbial, and when they happen to be thrown in a distinctly foreign environment as America, the odds for recognition are immeasureably increased.

Little fortunes are spent for the promotion of better friendships between Chinese and Americans through lectureships, fellowships, research. Not a cent, however, is being spent as an aid to creative Chinese talent that will reach the American masses.

What is needed is something like the Guggenheim Fund for creative workers of Oriental descent who are aiming to reach the American public. There should be no restrictions to the granting of fellowships; the holder should be left to perfect his art or develop his talents as he sees fit, the fund serving as an encouragement to a true expression of himself. Such a fund will pioneer in a new direction that in years, as its incumbents multiply and go their professional creative ways, will leave an indelible mark on America's millions.

Postal Employees in Manchuria Also Want Increase

A correspondent from Harbin writes that the recent approval by the Chinese Post office authorities of the demands of the Peiping and Tientsin Postal Unions has created great unrest among the postal staff of Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, the majority of whom feel that they should also have a "rice allowance" as they are subject to a far higher cost of living than the postal employees at Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping. However, political conditions in Manchuria at the present juncture being different from those obtaining anywhere else, they will restrain themselves from doing anything which might disturb the public safety.

A joint conference of the Ki-Hei Postal Union, organised by junior employees, and the Ki-Hei Postal-Employees Association, organized by the senior staff was held. An urgent telegram signed by these organizations was subsequently sent to the Directorate General of Posts at Shanghai petitioning for a grant of $15,

America's Economic Foothold in China

BY ROSE LEIBBRAND

AMERICA'S economic status in China's trade may very often be taken for granted by the initiate and it is for these tyros that the following statistics are given, for commercial intercourse assumes a significance when it amounts to millions of dollars a year. In population, Americans in China stand fourth, the Japanese being 1st, Russians 2nd and British 3rd. In trade America ranks third in imports and exports.

The type of business that has been developed in America, where manufacturing has reached a stage of efficient production equalled by no other nation in the world, is an economic necessity to any other country. One of the ideals of America that has made this economic type of business possible is that of respect for work that is engendered in every normal child. Work is the greatest driving force in the United States, so much so, that many people being absorbed in work have had to learn how to use leisure time profitably in a health sense and to learn how to play.

This devotion to the ideal of work has brought about another situation that China might do well to avoid, and that is any consideration of thought or philosophy for its own sake, except by a small group of educators and thinkers. In America there is little pandering about unpractical things, but sometimes this is carried so far that certain valuations of a spiritual nature are lost sight of in the focusing of all attention on efficiency in economy.

In relation to China, America has much to offer and much to receive. At present in a commercial way we find the United States ranking third in the volume of business. The total ship tonnage of American ships has almost trebled in the last nine or ten years, as the following figures show:

1919—2,569,887 Tons.
1928—6,364,102 Tons.

When considering the entire economic value of trade between America and China we can see from the statistics of imports and exports, contrasting the status of commerce in 1919 with that of 1928, that the future looks bright for a further interchange of manufactured articles and raw products. America has some things that China does not have, and China has some things that America does not possess. For instance, at the present time, China owns over 80% of the world's output of antimony and the largest natural deposits known are in the Far East under Chinese supervision. America has oil, which China needs desperately for fuel, light, and power and imports from the United States amount equal to about Hk, Tls. 73,000,000 per year.

U. S. Trade Doubled

The increase of direct imports from 1919 to 1928 show that in the past nine years trade has practically doubled, China looking to America for countless articles, many of which have become necessities from an economic standpoint and the higher standard of living demanded by more Chinese every year. The figures show that, direct Imports from the U. S. A. were:

In 1919—Hk. Tls. 110,236,706
In 1928—Hk. Tls. 205,541,351

Now what has China to exchange for the commodities imported at a cost of more than 200 million taels so that cash will not have to be sent out of the country? International trade to be economically beneficial to both nations is still fairer to both parties when there is a well-balanced system of barter. The primitive exchange of goods for goods is sound economics among nations even if it is unwieldy where individuals are concerned. Well, China has goods to export as follows: Beans, raw silk, skins, tea, cereals, raw cotton, metals, coal, silk piece goods, cotton yarn, cigarettes, groundnuts, cotton piece goods, bristles and other things too numerous to mention. These amount to a sum not quite equal too the amount imported from America, but there isn't such a vast discrepancy, that a few years of prosperity and stimulated production of Chinese products cannot make an equal exchange of commodities possible. China's exports to America were:

In 1919—Hk. Tls. 101,118,677
In 1928—Hk. Tls. 127,204,573

From the two tables it will be seen that while the American goods imported into China increased over the period of ten years about 86% the Chinese good exported to America increased about 25%. This is easily explained by the long period of industrial development in America, and by the recently developed industrial economy in China, a country undergoing a political, industrial, social and intellectual revolution.

In comparison with other foreign countries the percentage of trade done with America is interesting. Of course, the proximity of Japan, and the large number of Japanese in business in China accounts for the largest volume of trade going to the Land of the Rising Sun. Hongkong is second with volume of imports and exports with China, but that too is easily understandable, when two or three facts are considered. Hongkong is a British settlement and the English were the first foreign traders to develop commerce on a large scale in China. Also, Hongkong is not far from China's principal ports, such as Tientsin and Shanghai, and it is easy to ship goods there by coast-wise steamers. Then, there are many Chinese living in Hongkong or in the interior dependent on Chinese imports and exports for necessary provisions or luxuries.

The ratio of percentage for the three countries is as follows:

1919—*Imports.*	1928—*Imports.*
Japan—56.34	Japan—26.39
Hongkong—22.60	Hongkong—18.68
U. S. A.—16.23	U. S. A.—16,99
1919—*Exports*—	1918—*Exports.*
Japan—30.91	Japan—23.06
Hongkong—20.85	Hongkong—18.37
U. S. A.—16.03	U. S. A.—12.83

China should be re-named the "NearEast" to America for it is America's nearest and most potential market. There is every inducement for China to develop a vast commerce with America, for the distance is not great as measured in miles to London, or to Africa, or Australia. Both countries have manufactured articles or raw materials that makes trade possible and economically beneficial to both countries. The statistics show that for the past ten years great strides have been made in a greater interchange of goods between the two Pacific continents.

It is very possible that increased business relations on a fair basis, with equality of tariff and customs revenues, will bring about also, a more appreciative understanding between the nationals of both countries; which will work for continuity of prosperous and friendly relations with lasting benefits to America and China.

Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1930.

American Business Conditions and Outlook

(The Joplin Globe, Joplin, Mo.)

Two hundred engineers specializing in management, manufacturing and merchandising have recently completed a survey of the country and declare the foundation of American business is sound and fears of a sustained period of depression are not justified.

This has been repeated so often in recent months it sounds stereotyped and bromidic, but this particular report commands respect because the engineers studied every angle of industrial activity, from the production of raw materials, through the processes of manufacture and distribution, to retailing and consumer demand. The report was made through the Sherman Corporation, of New York, by John F. Sherman, chairman of the board of that institution. Here are some of the reassuring things he points out:

The financial condition of the country is entirely sound. Gold reserves are plentiful.

Retail sales are only 3 per cent under the peak year.

There is a minimum of surplus stock on hand, with the exception of a few raw materials such as sugar, cotton and wheat. "Natural laws and developments will care for their consumption within a reasonable time."

There are 120,000,000 people in the United States to feed, clothe and house, and our domestic market, plus our foreign markets, will meet our productive capacity.

Employment capacity is 95 per cent normal, and a drop of 5 per cent is not serious enough to affect the economic structure of the country or its people.

Employment curtailment has been adopted in a more scientific and less injurious manner than in any previous business slump.

Average corporation earnings are on a par with 1928. Even stock market prices are no lower today than in 1928. Money rates are low. Banks are growing more liberal in their industrial loans, which means that expansion will be possible for a great number of industries.

There continues to be a steady increase in the amount of savings accounts, the total now being estimated at $29,000,000,000.

China's Summer Military Training School

BY CHU CHING CHANG (朱景昌)

IN THE spring of 1929 there occurred the Tsinan Incident, when the Chinese populace was mishandled by Japanese troops. The were subjected to a shame which we wish to wipe out with sharp weapons. However, we are cautious as we are at present too weak to fight. For a situation as this, is weakness the best excuse to smooth over the matter? Can all these terrible things actually disappear, if we simply close our eyes? The answer is: "No!" To the last drop of our blood we say "No." But how to do it? Well, history has told us that perseverance succeeds. In the most tense days of the Tsinan incident, General Ho Ying-chin lectured to the public; I cannot remember his exact words, but they were something like this: "Don't get excited. Indeed, we are bitterly violated. But be patient. If we have ten years preparation for strength, then."

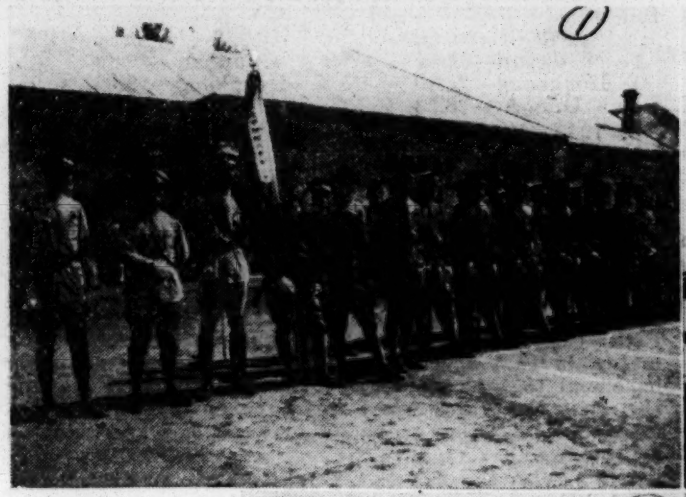
At any rate we are preparing to clear up the dirty things with which our face was smeared. What we need is military training.

So far as the military training is concerned, it is well known that it has been put into execution for almost two years in colleges and universities; every student must select this course otherwise the required grade for graduation connot be secured. At ordinary times between seven and eight o'clock every morning, the student must put on the uniform and go through the exercises, whether the weather is cold or hot, cloudy or windy.

This is particularly true at the Peiping National Normal University. Last summer and winter, all the cadets participated in field training at the end of every term. This summer, on the proposal of the Cadets' Committee and Mayor Chang Ying-wu, the summer training is being carried on as in former times. There are about a hundred volunteer cadets participating. On June 22, all the cadets with their baggage, rifles, ammunitions and other necessary equipment made their arrangements on the following morning—a clear, fresh, and fine summer day, with bugles blowing; all cadets put on their uniforms gathered in the playground, stood at attention and waited the roll-call. This finished, they marched to Si-Chih-Men, where four military motors were ready, and proceeded to the summer palace. They took up their residence at the Te Hoe palace. The cadets get up at five o'clock in the morning; then breakfast is placed on the ground and the cadets sit around it. When the majority has finished, all the rest must sacrifice their last sips and bites, stand up and await the roll-call. No procrastination or hesitation is allowed. All must be real soldiers and submit to the severe, regular military descipline. Every morning they have two hours of military studies. They take their dinner at twelve o'clock. About two o'clock they gather in the field outside the palace and begin to practice their fundamental exercises.

At the end of the first week, beside the regular lessons, the cadets began to dig a ditch for defence purposes. The day was hot. They worked with the sweat on their brows. A few of the cadets complained of the hard labor, but with a little practice and perseverance they overcame all difficulties. The generals stated that they had never seen such a good ditch even in their military school days in Japan.

(Continued on page 421)



1. *Upper Left.*— Cadets of the Summer Military Training School of the Peiping National University Are Shown Lined up Preparatory to going on their Summer Expedition.

2. *Upper Right.*— Here the Cadets Are Shown, During a Lull in Their Training, Enjoying a Swim in the North Sea Lake.

4. *Lower Left.*— Target Practice at First Frightened Some of the Cadets, but With a Little Practice They Became Expert.

3. *Lower Right.*— An Important Part of the Military Training Is the Use of the Military Telephone. Here a Group is Shown at an Outpost Telephoning to Headquarters.

"Remington"

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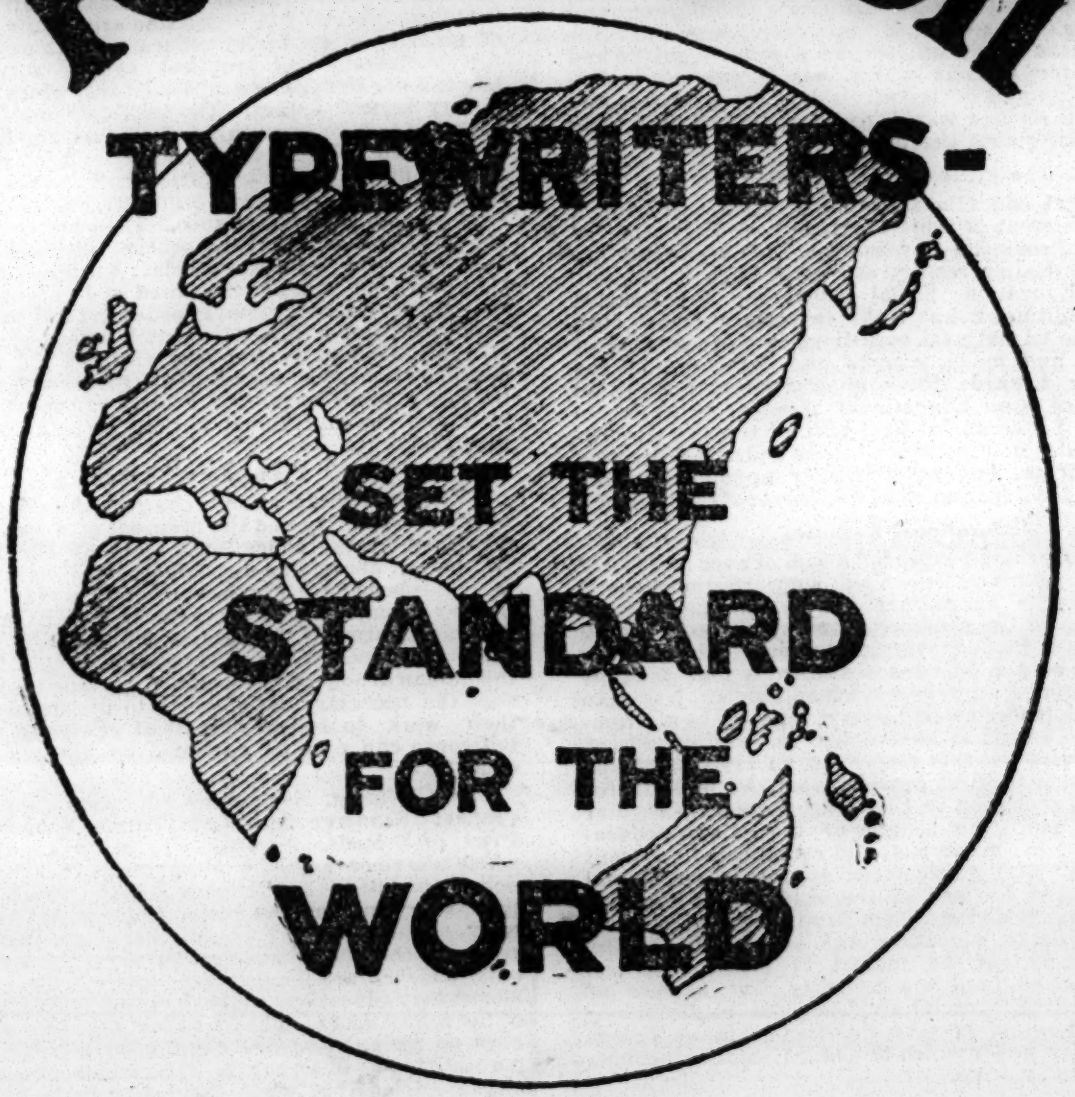

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Educational Reform in Chekiang

BY HOH CHIH-HSIANG

IN spite of the dominant position which Chekiang has held culturally in China, education in this province is still in a rather low stage of development and leaves much room for expansion and improvement. The greatest problem which Chekiang faces is the high percentage of illiteracy in the province—which must be reduced in order to promote the intellectual level of the people. In a recent interview with Chen Pu-lai, Commissioner of Education for Chekiang, concerning the existing state of education in this province, he made the following statement: "In the new educational policy of the Nationalist Government as enforced in Chekiang, we stress the importance of popular education. We emphasise, first and foremost, elementary education and adult education—a general elevation of the cultural standard of the masses of whose ignorance, we shall try to substitute intelligence and understanding." As China is developing towards democracy, mass education becomes a prime requisite and a neccessity, for without which, people can not understand the rights and duties which democracy confers and imposes on them and would be incapable of exercising the one or performing the other.

The Present Administration

The highest educational administrative authority in Chekiang at present is the Department of Education of the Chekiang Provincial Government. It is organised into four sections, dealing respectively with High Education, Elementary Education, Social Education and General Affairs. In addition, it has eight inspectors whose duty is to study the educational conditions in various parts of the province and make reports and recommendations with a view towards their improvement. Locally in each city, there is an Educational Bureau which is attached to and forms an integral part of the city Government. The Chief of the bureau works under the direction of the magistrate, but he is directly appointed by and responsible to the Department of Education of the province.

Educational Expenses

Last year, Chekiang expended a sum of over $2,230,000 for the benefit of education. This sum, enormous as it seems, is negligible as compared with the need of the vast population of the province. It occupies less than 19 per cent of the total provincial revenue. The average sum spent on every middle school student a year is below 20 cents and that on a primary school student, less than 25 cents. In the modern world, every thing is being commercialised and a fund is imperative in any enterprise. Education viewed in this respect is an investment and as such, capital is the first consideration. At present, for the purpose of education in Chekiang, there is no regular and definite fund. The sources of the existing educational funds are too numerous and complicated. Except the limited provincial government appropriation, special appropriations and tuitions of the students, the various taxes, special taxes and surtaxes form the principal sum. In order to promote education and that plans for its improvement may not be subject to interruptions, a definite educational fund is a necessity, but in view of the present state of financial strigency and the disturbing political situation, it is very difficult to obtain. This is a great handicap under which the educational authorities in Chekiang are laboring.

Higher Education

For the purpose of higher education, Chekiang now has only one university, the National Chekiang University. It comprises three colleges: College of Arts and Liberal Sciences, College of Engineering and College of Agriculture and among the three, the college of Engineering is the most completely equipped and one of the largest and best colleges of its kind in China. In addition, there are two Provincial Colleges: the Medical College and the Law College (still two other colleges: the Police Officials' Training Institute and School of Autonomy, which are under the direct control of the Department of Civil Administration), but they will be closed next year or be amalgamated with the Chekiang National University. In view of the large population of the province, it may seem that one University may fall short of the needs, but as explained by Commissioner Chen, the proximity of Chekiang to Kiangsu makes the problem of Higher Education easy of solution, as surplus university students can go to Shanghai or Nanking to pursue their higher education.

Middle School Education

Middle School education includes High Schools, Normal Schools and vocational schools, both for boys and girls. There are now altogether 53 middle schools* (including normal schools), 12 established by the Provincial Government, 22 by Municipal and city Government and 19 private and in all these schools, the boys greatly outnumber the girls. Vocational education in Chekiang is largely commercial and agricultural, though there are a number of engineering schools, sericultural schools, an aquatic school and a few others. At present, there are four provincial established vocational schools, two other schools attached to the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and 30 municipal, city and private vocational schools. Among the latter, only 13 are of middle school standing, while the rest are of a lower grade. In Hangchow city, one private girl's school, the Hangchow Girls' Vocational School, has a very notable record, being the first and earliest girl's school of its kind in Chekiang. It was established in the early years of the Republic and has now grown to large proportions, having more than 700 students.

Vocational education nowadays is of supreme importance, especially to those who are financially incapable of getting a university education. It prepares a man for immediate and practical use to society and helps him to solve the problem of livelihood, which now assumes a very serious aspect. The ordinary middle student is educated to know something of everything, but everything of anything. What he learns at school can find little market in the material world which values special knowledge and not too much common sense, though common sense has its own importance. The purposes of education should be both cultural and pratical and as it is impossible to expect every one to be a scholar, it is absolutely necessary that every one must be educated to be of use and service to society. So, education, in order to be of practical value, must work out a direct link with vocation; otherwise, it will fail in one of its principal missions. In view of these considerations, it seems that vocational education in Chekiang needs considerable encouragement and development and the educational authorities are working in this direction.

Elementary Education

Elementary education is the groundwork of the cultural life of a country and the progress of a nation is largely measured by the educational level of the masses. As pointed out above, in a democratic state, popular education is indispensable. Furthermore, with the growth of industrialism, which is characteristic of the modern world, a large number of the masses will have to be absorbed into industries. While the invention of machinery relieves the human drudgery, the common working people must possess the necessary intelligence to understand and direct their work to secure industrial efficiency and this intelligence can only be promoted by the wide spread of education.

In Chekiang, elementary education consists of three grades: Kindergardens, Low Primary Schools and High Primary Schools. According to statistics available, the whole province has 34 kindergartens, 10,207 low Primary Schools and 989 High Primary Schools, which include both the public and private ones. At present, Chekiang has a total population of 2,495,000 boys and girls who are reaching the educational age, but among this vast number, only 505,000 are having an opportunity of receiving elementary education, while the rest 1,990,000, are outside of the school doors. That is to say, among every hundred boys or girls, there are eight open blinds. The lowest percentage of illiteracy is 32%, which honor goes to the city of Hsiaofeng, while the worst point is reached in Tinghai, where among every hundred boys or girls, 97 are illiterate. Judging by these figures, it can be seen how great is the illiteracy in Chekiang and this vast ignorance must be reduced, if the educational standard is to be promoted. In order to raise the necessary funds to cope with the situation, the Educational Authorities in a detailed plan are recommending the imposition of a levy of 36 cents upon every adult above twenty-one and in the course of ten years, it is calculated, education can be popularized throughout the whole province.

As regards the 505,000 boys and girls who are now attending schools, the inequality between them is also great. Of this number, 87% are boys, while only 13% are girls. Taking the province as a whole, the female education is best developed in Hangchow where there are 29 girls to every hundred boys in elementary schools. In

*All the figures given in this article are based upon a statistical pamphlet issued by the Department of Education of Chekiang Provincial Government.

order to bring about real equality between men and women, it is necessary that they must first have an equal opportunity of receiving equal education, without which such equality is merely empty talk and can never be attained. The Educational Department, realizing the importance of female education, is taking active measures for its promotion by establishing of more girl schools and encouraging of co-education.

The question of treatment of teachers in elementary schools also needs consideration. Hitherto, their lot has always been a hard one and nowadays frankly, of suffering, especially in consideration of the fact that the living standard is rapidly mounting. In Hangchow and Ningpo where the primary school teachers are best paid the maximum sum they receive a month is $30, while in Loching and Yungchow, the lowest figure is recorded and the annual income of an average primary school teacher is but $40! (Apparently this sum has been considerably increased, but exact figures are not ascertainable). In order to enable a teacher to devote his time and energy to his work, it is absolutely necessary that he must be freed from financial worries and be accorded a decent living. How can a decent living be maintained at the present time with this meager sum of $30 a month, if one has a family to support and how is a living possible with $40 per annum? Unless this situation is remedied by a universal and large increase in the payments of the primary school teachers, no good men will be attracted to such positions to undertake the onerous foundation work of the education of a country.

Social Education

In the matter of social education, special attention is being directed to free public education, adult education and the literary movement, while equal emphasis is being laid upon the establishment and expansion of social institutions, such as libraries, museums and public reading rooms. At present, there are 472 free public schools where more than ten thousand students, including both men and women and boys and girls receive an elementary education at the expense of the public. Meanwhile, a literary movement has just been launched which is making great progress and will be attended with success. It is hoped that with these measures to promote popular education, illiteracy will be be considerably reduced in due course.

In Hangchow. there is a Chekiang Provincial Library located at the Westlake region, but it will shortly be removed to the city (now it is only a branch in the town) and housed in a new fine building close to the National University, whose construction is nearing completion. In additon a Westlake Museum was established last year following the Westlake Exposition. In the various cities, forty-nine of them have popular libraries and forty-two others maintain reading centers.

Missionary Education

In conclusion, a word may be said regarding the missionary education in this province. In so far as their present position is concerned, missionary schools have no official standing and though they maintain their connection with the educational authorities by means of petition, they are not recognised and none of them has been registered. In order to safeguard the educational integrity of China, the Department of Education of Chekiang, acting under instructions from the Ministry of Education of the National Government, has formulated definite measures to place all the missionary schools in the province under government control and administration and is now engaged in securing setroc ession of the English Methodist College, Riverside Academy and one other missionary school in Ningpo, Wenchow Academy in Wenchow and a Girl's Missionary School in Hangchow.

Grandsons of Pioneer Missionary Return to China With Wives

Rev. Raymond F. Kepler and Rev. Kenneth M. Kepler, sons of Dr. A. R. Kepler, general secretary of the United Church of Christ in China, arrived back in China last week, accompanied by their wives. Mrs. Raymond Kepler is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mercer Blain of the Southern Presbyterian Mission at Hangchow, and Mrs. Kenneth Kepler is the daughter of Rev. Frederick Neale, who was secretary to Rev. Hudson Taylor, the founder of the China Inland Mission. The brothers are grandsons of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Fitch. Both families will engage in missionary work in the Presbyterian Mission in Hunan after taking a year's course in the Peiping Language School.

The Rice Situation and China's Welfare

BY B. Y. LEE. 李炳郁

AS China is still in the agricultural stage of her economic development, the welfare of her people depends largely upon the abundance of the rice-supply. On account of the lack of railway and shipping facilities in a particular locality the people face starvation when famine occurs in that locality. When the price of rice advances, the masses of the people, particularly the working class, suffer hardships. Since expenditure for rice is one of the largest items in the Chinese family budget any increase in the price of this commodity will cause social unrest which may lead to serious results.

At present the price of rice has reached its highest level in history; the best quality is quoted as high as $24 per *shih* of 200 pounds. Despite the efforts of the local Chinese authorities to cope with the unprecedented rice shortage in Shanghai and environs, the price continues to soar. The present high prices are not only causing considerable discontent among the poorer classes, and are held responsible for much of the present unrest among the workers in all parts of the country, but are causing no end of worry to wholesale and retail dealers. Despite the efforts of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to curb profiteering in this commodity, a number of cases of hoarding have been reported, and the Bureau is preparing to prosecute the owners and seize the rice. But so far no concrete satisfactory result has been obtained. We know very well that rising prices have made "profiteers" and that "profiteers" did not initiate the rise in prices. On the other hand, we should try to ascertain the causes of the rising prices and formulate some remedial measures to relieve the serious situation instead of punishing the merchants. When the causes are cured, the effects are eliminated.

Flour to Replace Rice

To meet the present high price of rice and in order to curtail requirements, flour would be the most suitable commodity to substitute. This is advocated by many Chinese economists as well as by the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai. For example, it requires on the average one pound of rice a day per person. The population in Shanghai of about 3,000,000 requires 15,000 *shih* of 200 pounds a day. If we substitute two days in a week with flour, we can reduce the rice consumption of 120,000 *shih* of 200 pounds a month. If this practice can be carried out effectively throughout the whole of China, the price of rice would immediately drop. The price of second grade flour is now 9 cents per catty, and that of rice is 15 cent per catty. Bean, corn, barley, millet, etc. were staple commodities for our forefathers, and there is no reason why we should confine ourselves solely to rice as the most important commodity in our daily life. Flour is rich in nourishment; northerners fed on wheat are stronger and taller, while southerners who are fed on rice are shorter and weaker. We eat rice because it is our old habit. We seldom consider the development of a taste for bread in order to solve the rice problem. To replace rice by wheat is a crying need of the day.

The production of wheat in Shantung province, Manchuria, and the Yangtse is abundant. In 1927 in Manchuria alone, the production of wheat was 264,100 tons. There are 89 flour mills in China; fifty in Manchuria, 19 in Shanghai, and the remaining ones are in Shantung and Hankow. The annual consumption of wheat by flour mills in Manchuria is estimated to be 2,900,000 piculs. The mills in Shanghai produce more than 120,000 bags of 49 pounds a day. The progressive replacement of rice as the staple food of China by wheat is foreseen to be one of the chief factors influencing future Canadian trade expansion in China, in the opinion of some Canadian economists.

The following table shows the annual imports of rice, wheat, and flour into China during the past few years:

Rice:

	1924	1925	1926
Piculs	13,198,054	12,634,624	18,700,797
Taels	63,248,721	61,041,505	89,844,423
	1927	1928	1929
Piculs	21,091,686	12,656,254	10,824,165
Taels	107,323,244	65,039,232	58,986,084

Practically all imported rice comes from Indo-China and Annam

Wheat:

	1924	1925	1926
Piculs	6,577,390	2,811,500	4,156,378
Taels	29,687,612	14,904,833	17,965,194
	1927	1928	1929
Piculs	1,690,155	903,088	5,663,857
Taels	7,055,667	3,338,886	21,430,717

Wheat Flour:

	1924	1925	1926
Piculs	86,248	74,658	4,417,240
Taels	467,364	429,534	24,610,323
	1927	1928	1929
Piculs	4,381,304	6,229,323	11,936,448
Taels	22,510,159	32,815,320	62,904,670

The figures from 1924 to 1928 are obtained from Customs reports and those for 1929 are obtained from reports presented at the annual shareholders meeting of the Bank of China in May 30. We can readily see that the import of wheat flour has increased nearly 100% during the past three years and that of rice does not increase so rapidly.

The following table shows the average price of common grade rice during the past 18 years:

	January	June	Dec.
1912	$ 7.47 (per shih of	$ 9.47	$ 7.02
1913	7.54 200 pounds)	7.01	6.59
1914	6.30	5.93	6.63
1915	6.35	7.64	6.28
1916	6.52	7.56	6.09
1917	6.40	6.87	6.35
1918	6.51	6.36	6.08
1919	6.31	6.64	6.86
1920	7.57	10.62	8.27
1921	8.90	10.25	9.99
1922	9.81	11.81	10.11
1923	11.01	11.52	10.38
1924	9.87	9.73	9.14
1925	9.26	10.85	12.67
1926	12.94	16.29	15.41
1927	17.20	17.95	11.95
1928	12.15	12.30	13.35
1929	13.47	14.17	16.70
1930	18.32	21.00	

According to reports made by the National Tariff Commission, the prices of cereals during the past five years are as follows: Prices in February 1913 are taken as a basis.

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
154%	167%	171%	159.7%	164.6%	178.5% (Jan. to May)

Large Imports of Rice

Since the beginning of this year, China has imported exceptionally large quantities of rice, owing to the local shortage. The imports of this important commodity, since January up to July 15 inclusive, have amounted to a value of 83,065,600 taels. During the past few years the average amount of imported rice has been about 70,000,000 taels a year. It can readily be seen what an enormous difference the money paid out for the above normal imports has made in the finances of the country, the difference approximately of 70,000,000 taels above normal since January. This heavy importation of rice has been reflected in the local silver market; this is an important factor in affecting the recent silver slump, which in turn has caused the rise in prices of almost all commodities, variously from 10%. Supplies of rice come to Shanghai from Kiangsu, Anhwei, Siam, Saigon, and other places. An investigation has revealed that there is a supply in stock of several hundred thousand shihs of rice in various rice shops, rice junks, and godowns. In addition the various godowns hold several hundred thousand bags of foreign rice. The recent big increase in the price of rice is due to hoarding and manipulation by unscrupulous rice merchants, who care only for profits and are a menace to society.

The problem of marketing Chinese rice should be carefully considered. It is roughly estimated that the price of rice in large producing districts is on the average about 30% cheaper, not including transportation charges, than that in large consuming centers such as Shanghai. There are too many middlemen in the distribution of rice.

Adulteration with White Powder

Recently on account of the high price, many unscrupulous rice merchants have mixed white mineral powder with rice to increase the weight for profiteering purposes. The Central Government and the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, have jointly issued orders to prohibit such evil practices. Besides this, a shih is 150 catties or 200 pounds, but buyers generally get about 10% less than the actual weight.

According to estimates made by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the former Peking government, there are 374,464 square miles of farm land in China, and if they are properly irrigated and cultivated, there should be enough supply of rice not only for China but for the whole world. The immediate causes of the recent high price of rice are bandit activities and civil war; if they are removed, the supply of the cereal will be greatly increased. The rice problem undermines the foundation of our social structure, for no one can be happy with an empty stomach. At present many municipalities have started cheap rice depots to sell the cereal at cost. In the long run, such a remedy will bear no fruit, and besides, a relief given in such manner extends very little benefit to the real distressed ones. We should tackle this serious problem fundamentally and adopt some effective measures such as reclamation of uncultivated land, river conservancy works, opening of new roads and canals, etc. etc.

Central Food Control Committees

To deal adequately with the problem of national food supplies, (undoubtedly, rice is of the first importance), branch committees of the Central Food Control Committee will be established in the various provinces. It is understood that the function of these committees will be to investigate into the total food production and consumption together with the margin of excess or deficiency in each province. Reports are to be sent to the Central Food Control Committee so as to facilitate the devising of effective relief measures. During the past few months disturbing truths have been revealed as to the extent the nation depends on outside sources for cereals. The authorities are unquestionably moving in the right direction. The requirement of facts is a national necessity, and then there must follow projects for greater cultivation in the homeland.

When the price of rice advances, prices of other commodities for daily use will increase correspondingly. Then follow more labor strikes and disputes. Eventually, wages will increase more or less proportionately.

Rice Allowances

In practically all branches of industry demands are eing made by the workers for a "rice allowance," which s the latest term for an increase in wages. Many firms have complied with the demands and others are considering them. The latest group to ask for the allowance is the Pootung branch of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. Workers at the railway factory of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway have submitted a similiar demand. According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, the workmen in Shanghai factories on the average receive $17.40 per month. In view of the serious situation of the rice market, many labor strikes have taken place in Shanghai during the past few months, and more strikes will inevitably take place in the near future, unless the rising price of rice is checked or a voluntary increase of wages is given by employers. The imported rice is now sold at $17 per shih, an increase of $6 or 60% since last summer. Recently we have heard so much of "communistic strikes"; in fact they should be called "hunger strikes" instead. When the price of rice has reached a certain limit beyond the purchasing power of the people, the hungry stomach will not listen to any moral gospel. Now we think $24 per shih is too high, and next year it may go still higher. Then what shall we do?

Shanghai, August 7, 1930.

Everseal Mfg. Co. Loses Suit Against American-Oriental Bank

Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China end of last week dismissed the case in which the Everseal Manufacturing Co., Inc. sued the American-Oriental Banking Corporation for G. $18,012,28.

The evidence in the case showed that Felix Weiner, manager of the plaintiff's Shanghai office, had been allowed overdrafts on his personal account in the bank as it was understood that he was the sole proprietor of the Everseal Company in the Far East. Various consignments of the company were negotiated with these overdrafts as security, the bank later being alleged to have converted these shipments which were held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

COMPETITION FOR THE INDIAN MARKET

(Continued from page 413)

and Ireland. Canada and Australia have increased her commercial relations with the United States. The Irish Free State has asserted her economic independence and invited German industrialsits to develop her water-power and American industrialists—such as the Ford Company—to establish the automobile industry. The Irish Free State has shown preference to New York as a money market rather than London. The Union of South Africa's recent commercial treaty with Germany, on terms of most favored nation treatment, indicates what a self-governing India will be inclined to do in her commercial relations with other nations. Boycott of British goods by Indian nationalists has more than immediate importance; and statesmen, possessing world-vision, should cultivate economic and commercial co-operation with the Indian nationalists.

New York, U. S. A. July 15, 1930.

CHINA'S SUMMER MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL

(Continued from page 416)

The cadets did their work diligently and with agility. But all work and no amusement would be dull and dry. Let me tell a story of Mr. Wang, who is a student in the department for English studies. He is black, ugly and yet honest. He is fond of repeating one sentence which was written by Tolstoi: "To tear the joys away from labor is the same as the stalks of flowers planted without root." Day in and day he always repeats this very sentence as if he was born with that sentence. His whole existence seems to hang on it.

At times of leisure the cadets have all kinds of amusements, for example, swimming in the Kuen ming or North Sea lake. One of the minor duties which the cadets do not relish is washing their own uniforms.

Real Target Practice

In the second week, the cadets began real target practice. At first, when prostrated on the ground with a gun to aim at the target, the faces of some of the cadets were deadly pale. Most of them trembled with terror at the sound of firing, but they soon became good marksmen. Military telephoning was also studied. Many cadets are students of the physical and chemical departments in the university and with a few hints they were able to use the instruments with speed and dexterity.

One of the interesting exercises was the tossing of hand-grenades in the Grand Mountain Gate (or Hung Shan Hou) area—which is two miles from the summer palace. Many red flags were set up around this area in order to warn the people to be careful that it was dangerous to come near the place. When the grenade was tossed down the valley of the hill, a flash of fire was emitted by the explosion and resounded through all the valleys and its environs.

On July 10 while there was a heavy rain at night, the military bugle suddenly blew. All the cadets awakened and knew that an attack was imminent. In a few minutes all were ready with their equipment; they took shelter in silence and began to launch the military drive toward a neighboring hill. One student by the name Hsiao was entrusted to take the duty of an advance guard for the purpose of spying out the situation of the supposed enemy. He bent his steps courageously and straightforwardly as if a real battle were at issue. On the cool morning, July 14, they returned to the college. All spectators in the streets eagerly gazed at the cadets and gave them a warm welcome. In conclusion let me say that the fundamental aim of this military training is national defence and the establishing of justice and liberty.

Peiping, August 4, 1930.

Attempts Suicide as Protest Against Unwanted Husband

Miss Wang Wen-shang, twenty years of age and principal of a kindergarten in Wang Chia Mu Chiao, West Shanghai, attempted to commit suicide by plunging into a creek in front of her home recently, as a protest against marrying a suitor selected by her parents. To avert further suicidal attempt on the part of their daughter, the former adamant parents, it is stated, have yielded to her wishes and agreed to arrange a cancellation of the girl's engagement.

Miss Wang, who is a graduate of the Soochow Middle School, returned to her home town last year and founded the Chung Ching kindergarden, adopting teaching as her chosen career.

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Is China Facing Starvation?

BY CHENNAN SHEN 沈鎮南

(The China Critic, July 10)

THAT THE food problem in China is steadily growing in seriousness is evidenced by the frequent occurrences of famine and the increasing importation of foodstuffs from foreign sources. Six years ago Dr. Sun Yat-sen sounded an important note of warning in one of his memorable lectures regarding the shortage of food in the country. Six years have passed but the food situation is by no means any better; in fact it has become more serious since this great statesman departed from his starving people.

We find that in 1928 China imported the following food materials from outside:

	Hk. Tls.
Sugar	98,697,923
Rice	65,030,232
Flour	32,801,936
Cereals, seeds, spices, vegetables and medicinal substances	29,830,464
Fishery and sea products	26,125,843
Animal products, canned goods and groceries	17,343,111
Total	269,838,509

Thus we see that China imported about $400,000,000 of food materials, averaging about one dollar per head. The situation has become still worse. We have already imported more than Hk. Tls. 100,000,000 of rice up to July 1930. If, however, we only consider the mass of our people, who consume only the bare necessities for existence we could exclude those items besides rice, flour and cereals from the list, as those are used by the relatively wealthier people and can be considered as articles of luxury. But we must remember that every year there is a large number of people who are famine-stricken and unable to have the necessary amount of food for existence. Consequently the real shortage of food is much greater than what the import figures would indicate. It is the purpose of this article to figure out in a rather general way the total shortage of food in China and also to bring out a few important problems involved in carrying out a program for the remedy of the food situation.

According to Hosie, there were 216 cases of severe droughts in China during a period of one thousand years, 620 to 1916. In other words, drought occurs in China once every five years. The provinces most seriously affected have been Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Shansi and Shensi. In 1920-1921 there occurred in North China one such drought, affecting 20,000,000 people, one-fourth of whom died of starvation. Figuring on the basis that a family of five needs $100 worth of food a year, the damage of food amounts to $400,000,000. It thus averages $100,000,000 a year approximately.

Floods Cause Famine

Flood is another great cause of famine in China. The Hwai River flooding large areas of land in Anhwei and Kiangsu every six or seven years causes a yearly damage of food equivalent to 25,000,000 piculs of rice. Hopei province is another place where flood is frequent. The narrow Hai Ho is inadequate for the discharge of large volumes of water in that province. The yearly loss is probably $20,000,000. The Yellow River, which does not do so much damage now as previously, is yet another potential enemy of the country. Even in 1925 it broke through a dike in Shantung, flooded 800 square miles of land, damaged $20,000,000 worth of farm products. Besides these important floods, there are many minor ones in nearly all parts of the country in rainy seasons. It is, therefore, safe to estimate that the yearly loss of food due to floods is at least $200,000,000.

Besides droughts and floods there are other factors which cause heavy damages. Famine due to insect pests is not an infrequent occurrence. Then there are wars, banditry, communistic disturbances, etc., which all force the farmers to leave their land uncultivated. The extent of damage due to these causes is difficult to estimate, but for the sake of discussion let us assume that it takes another $100,000,000 a year.

Combining all the above factors, we arrive at an alarming conclusion that the yearly damage of food products due to famine is as much as $400,000,000. The significance of this figure can be discussed from two different angles. First, from the point of view of the farmers, it means that in times of famine they have to live on their old stock of food supply, if there is any, or else they have to face starvation. Assuming that 10,000,000 people are directly affected by famine and that one needs $20 for food, we arrive at the result that the shortage of food is $200,000,000, so far the region of famine is concerned.

From the point of view of the outside consumers, a famine means the cutting off of the supply of surplus food from the farms. We have seen that the regions where famine occurs most frequently are Anhwei, northern Kiangsu, Shantung, and Honan where cereals in the form of rice and wheat are the main staples. They not only supply their own farmers, but they also feed the people of other places where some other occupation is predominant, like cotton planting, silkworm feeding, etc. From previous discussions we have seen that the yearly damage of crops due to famine is worth about $400,000,000. It means that not only the local farmers are deprived of $200,000,000 of food but also the outside consumers are cut off from $200,000,000 of surplus food. The result is that food must be imported to make up for this shortage.

It is also interesting to inquire whether the imported food materials help to any extent the famine sufferers. Undoubtedly if the famine-stricken region is accessible by reasonably efficient means of communication, some amount of food will be able to reach the sufferers. But most places are not easily accessible. The Shensi famine is the most vivid example of such a case. There the distance from the source of food is great and transportation of food has to depend upon man and animal power. Foodstuffs are thus transported with great difficulty. Chances are that a greater part of the food will be consumed by the carriers themselves on the way. Baker, a prominent famine relief worker in China, made an interesting calculation that it is humanly impossble to supply a famine region with food, if it has to be carried by man-power and the distance is more than fifty miles from the source of supply. If, however, carts or wheelbarrows can be used, the distance can be correspondingly longer. As communication in most places in China is difficult, it is doubtful whether a great part of the imported foodstuffs reach the famine sufferers. It is safe to say that the imported food only serves to make up the surplus food, which the outside consumers otherwise can get.

Summarizing the above discussions, we arrive at the following conclusion. Even were there no severe famines in the country, China would be short of $200,000,000 of food every year. But at present famine is of very frequent occurrence, so that the shortage of food is $600,000,000. The latter figure represents in a general way the actual food situation of China today. No doubt China exports a large amount of foodstuffs to foreign countries. She exports large quantities of soybeans, eggs, cereals, etc. But we must remember that these are used to exchange for some necessities of life, like cotton fabrics, sugar, etc., which we do not produce enough ourselves. We buy them with our food; we starve to buy them. Those who can afford to buy food from outside, pay with their cash, those who cannot, pay with their lives.

It is thus quite clear that the worst enemy of the country is famine. If we can prevent the occurrence of famine, a great part of the food problem is solved. It would be then merely a question to increase the production of $200,000,000 of foodstuffs, which is apparently not a very difficult task.

The purpose of this paper is not to discuss ways and means for the prevention of famine. The salient points regarding this question are familiar to all of us. It is only our fervent hope that as soon as peace and order is restored in the country, we will launch into an intensive program toward famine prevention. The purpose of this paper is rather to discuss some problems regarding the increase of production of foodstuffs in the country. Furthermore it is an attempt to show that for the permanent solution of the food problem it involves a thorough reorganization of the whole economic structure of the agricultural class. This very fact needs our close study and attention.

We are thus confronted with the main problem of how to increase the production of food supply in China. From the point of view of agricultural science, this problem can be readily solved by the following methods:

1. Substitution of agricultural machinery for farm labor.
2. Intelligent use of fertilizers.
3. Economizing land utilization.

The use of machinery on the farm has evident economic advantages. It has been shown that to plow and sow one acre of land with wheat by manual labor, it requires 27 man-hours; whereas if we use machinery, we only need less than one man-hour. Furthermore, the wasteful practices of hand-sowing and distribution of fertilizers can be eliminated by use of automatic machinery. Places too difficult for plowing and irrigation by human power can be cultivated by machinery.

The value of artificial fertilizers is being gradually appreciated by the Chinese farmers. Increasingly large amounts of them are being imported every year from England, Germany, and America. No doubt, the practical value of artificial fertilizers has been proved throughout other parts of the world for about a century. Its ready acceptance by the Chinese farmers is not only a sign of intellectual awakening but also a scientific attempt which deserves our encouragement. But at the same time we must not forget that our farmers are not yet intellectually ready to protect themseles from the possible exploitations on the part of foreign enterprises. Therefore the government should use every effort to see to it that the farmers get their money's worth. The writer proposes to take up the fertilizer problem, among others, in these columns before long.

Land Utilization

Another important method for the increase of food production is by economizing land utilization. An extensive survey of farming lands is first to be made and the nature of soil studied. Then the farms are to be rearranged on a more rational basis, irrigation and drainage systems installed, graves removed, etc. Results in the other countries have shown that it is possible to increase the yield of crops by 20 percent. Based on the present production of rice and wheat as

	Piculs
Rice	300,000,000
Wheat	400,000,000

it is thus possible to increase our food supply by 140,000,000 Piculs of cereals. This is sufficient to support 40,000,000 more people.

Furthermore, according to investigations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry of the Peking regime there were about 900,000,000 mow of farming land left barren in 1919. When they are used for the purpose of cultivation, they should be able to support 50,000,000 more people. It is thus quite evident that the potential resources of China in food production can still go a long way to take care of our future needs by systematic application of agricultural science.

The soundness of these methods stands no question. In fact from the point of view of physical scientists, these are the only methods by which China's food problem may be solved. But we must be aware of the fact that the present social structure of our agricultural and economic life makes the general adoption of these methods difficult, if not impossible.

All difficulties in China are centered around one fact: the general poverty of the country. More than 80 percent of the Chinese are farmers. 45 percent of them own lands, while 55 percent of them have no property at all. Furthermore the land-owning farmers are distributed thus:

	Percent
1-10 mow	48
10-30 mow	24
30-50 mow	14
50-100 mow	9
Over 100 mow	5

It is therefore quite clear that the poverty of the Chinese people is very pronounced. It is beyond the ability of the small farmers and farm tenants to adopt the scientific methods of agriculture. Land owners and large farmers will not be too enthusiastic over the new methods, as they are usually quite well off. Under the present capitalistic system of labor exploitation, it is doubtful whether agricultural improvement is at all possible. First of all there must be places in the country to absorb the surplus labor of the farms. Thus we may in the end turn to the doctrines of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which offer one possible solution for the food problem. Dr. Sun advocates the equalization of land ownership and development of state capitalism. In any case, not until every farmer has his own land to till, can China's food problem be permanently solved.

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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Kwangtung Has 1,000 Miles of Roads

The Reconstruction department of Kwangtung province has announced the completion of approximately 1,000 miles of public highways. According to the present program some 500 miles must be completed before the end of the present year.

Adopts Convention on Insured Mail

The Legislative Yuan of the National Government at its 104th session in Nanking on Augast 9 adopted the International Postal Convention and Agreements relating to the exchange of International Insured Mail and Insured Boxes as well as the exchange of parcels and money order remittances.

Kiating Builds Model Prison

The city of Kiating, Kiangsu province has just completed a new model prison costing about $15,000, according to a report appearing in the Chinese newspapers this week. The new prison was constructed on modern lines and consists of 30 buildings all located within one compound. The cost was defrayed by the provincial government and the municipality.

Compile Book on Paper-Making

The Planning Commission of Chekiang province has undertaken the compilation of a book dealing with the paper-manufacturing industry of the province. The book will contain the results of a survey of 30 districts in the province where paper-manufacturing by hand constitutes a major industry. It will deal with production of paper, marketing conditions, raw materials, etc.

New Tariff Under Consideration

The Ministry of Finance on August 7 announced that the draft of a new Tariff Law governing imports and exports would shortly be submitted to the Central Political Council for consideration. Following consideration by the Political Council the law will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for further examination and promulgation.

To Abolish Kiukiang Council

The Kiangsi provincial government has recommended to the National Government that the municipal government at Kiukiang be abolished in the interest of economy. It was stated that since Kiukiang has less than 100,000 population, it does not come under the provisions of the new Municipal Government Law. As abolition will result in a saving of $50,000 annually in administrative expenses.

Modern Road Machine Used in North

The officials of Hopei (Chihli) province, recently purchased a Caterpillar tractor and modern machine for the purpose of grading and improving the 80-mile highway connecting Peiping and Tientsin. Chinese peasants who gathered to observe the new machine in operation called it the "fire devil that crawls on its belly." The Mukden Government also purchased a similar machine last year for road construction purposes in South Manchuria.

Chekiang Charters C. M. S. N. Ships

The Chekiang Provincial Bureau of Reconstruction has made an agreement with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company for the chartering of a large number of smaller vessels owned by the Company and will immediately put them in service on 21 inland and coastal routes. Due to the present business depression most of the smaller vessels of the Chinese steamship company have been tied up in Shanghai.

Recommends Use of Chinese Coal

The Chinese National Coal Producers Association, in a circular appeal to various organs of the Central Government on August 5 recommended the use of native-mined coal. It was pointed out in the appeal that 80 percent of the coal now used by Chinese railways, factories and steamers, is purchased from Japan or other foreign countries. China's largest coal mining enterprise, the Kailan Mining Administration, is owned and operated by a British company.

Want Insurance Firms to Register

The Shanghai Citizens Federation has forwarded a petition to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, urging that all foreign fire insurance companies be required to register with the National Government. The resolution recommended that no legal protection be given to any Chinese firm that insures its property with an unregistered foreign firm. The manifesto also urged that Chinese be urged to place their insurance with Chinese companies.

Woolen Textile Factory Proposed for Manchuria

Cheng Cheng-loy, commissioner of finance for Fengtien province has proposed to the Mukden Government the immediate organization of a large woolen textile mill in Fengtien province, the mill to be financed through the sale of various government-owned land in various parts of the province. According to a report in the *Shun Pao* the plan is to utilize the vast supplies of Chinese wool which are now exported abroad. It is estimated that the sum needed will be approximately $2,000,000.

Sino-American Firm to Manufacture Airplane Parts Here

The National Ministry of War and the Aviation Bureau have granted a charter to a Sino-American company for the purpose of manufacturing airplane parts and accessories. The company has been granted registration by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The American group in the enterprise will be headed by Hugo Reiss of Hugo Reiss and Company, while the Chinese group will be headed by Fong Tze-chao.

New Law on National Defense

The National Legislative Yuan has received the draft of a new law, known as the "Fortified Zone Law" which was compiled by the General Staff in conjunction with the Ministry of War. The law provides for the creation of so-called "fortified zones" at strategic points along the border of the country, sea as well as land and that no unauthorized persons be permitted to enter these zones for espionage purposes. The law provides heavy penalties for violation of the statute.

Nanking City Budget $772,278

The 1930 budget of the Nanking Municipal Government has been fixed at $772,278, according to a report issued through the *Kuo Min* news agency on August 8. The budget represents a saving of $328,000 as compared with the previous year's expenditures, according to the report. The various items of expenditure were listed as follows: Municipal Government, $195,276; Bureau of Public Works, $148,734; Bureau of Finance, $106,824; Bureau of Health, $75,600; Bureau of Education, 80,160 Land Bureau, $84,732; Bureau of Social Affairs $80,952.

Design for New Weights and Measures

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce is now exhibiting, in connection with the Native Products Exposition, the designs of the new weights and measures which the National Government has recommended in place of China's old system of weighing and measuring products and commodities. The Government's purpose is to introduce a uniform system throughout the country. Recently the Government authorized the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to organize a Bureau of Weights and Measures and to appoint a staff of national inspectors.

New Modern Bakery for Shanghai

A Chinese concern known as the Waytai Biscuilt Company, Ltd., has been incorporated in Shanghai for the purpose of constructing a modern bakery which will contain the latest western mechanical appliances for the production of bread, crackers and pastries. The purpose of the plant is to capture the considerable biscuit trade which now goes to foreign manufacturers in the United States, Great Britain and Australia. The Chinese interested in the enterprise include the following Directors—Huang Kuo-ming, Mark Yung-sing, Mark Wing-him, Tso Pak-hung, Loh Siew-yuan, Mark Shew-ping and Choy Yum-kew. Founders:—Huang Kuo-ming, Mark Yung-sing, Loh Shew-ping, Tso Pak-hung, Cheng It-chun, Choy Yum-kew, Wang Junchang, Chow Foo-kwei.

Ministry Rejects Tax-Exemption on Native Cigarettes

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, on August 5 rejected a petition which had been submitted by the Shanghai Native Cigarette Manufacturers Guild, asking for exemption of taxes on their products as a means of relieving the depression in the Chinese cigarette trade. The statement of the Ministry in rejecting the petition said that the exemption suggested by the native dealers would adversely affect the standing of government loans guaranteed on the cigarette tax, but that the Ministry would try to devise other means of relieving the native tobacco trade.

Germans Thank China for Courtesies

The National Federation of German Industries has sent a telegram to Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, expressing the appreciation of German industrial interests for courtesies extended to the German Trade Mission which recently visited China. The telegram stated that the German Industrial Mission is now preparing a detailed report on various schemes for Sino-German cooperation, copies of which will be sent to the Chinese Government for consideration. The hope was expressed that the visit of the Commission would result in a new era of Sino-German industrial cooperation.

Chiang Kai-shek Orders Action on Huai River Works

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the National Government, who is also chairman of the Huai River Conservancy Board, has issued instructions for an early conference of experts and representatives of various government organs with the object of immediately starting work on the conservancy of the Huai river valley. The Huai conservancy project, which embraces a large flooded area of Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces, has been under consideration for many years but aside from frequent surveys and engineering reports, little actual work has ever been done. The district once was embraced in the valley of the Yellow river before that stream changed its course early in the last century.

Silk Products Exempt from Taxes

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, as a further means of stimulating native production and relieving the present business depression, has formulated a proposal for exempting all Chinese silk products from taxation for a specified period. The proposal to become effective, must also receive the approval of the Ministry of Finance. As a further means of promoting native products the ministry has recommended that all articles used by the Government must be of native production and has recommended to Chinese manufacturers the necessity of labeling their products "Made in China," so as to enable purchasers to distinguish Chinese from foreign manufactured goods.

More Shanghai Construction

The Trade and Building Supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on August 9, announced a number of new building projects for Shanghai, including a large apartment house on Avenue Joffre in the French Concession which will cost when completed, approximately $550,000. The new building covers 10 mow of land and is being constructed by the Ningpo Commercial Bank. Another project is a three-story structure costing approximately $150,000 which is being built by the Shanghai Mohammedan Community as a sort of community-religious center. Two other modern apartment buildings to be built by R. E. Toeg and F. and E. Elias, also will be constructed shortly, according to the announcement.

Communication Ministry Claims Tramways, Light Accessories and Conservancy

The Executive Yuan of the National Government on August 7, ruled that the National Reconstruction Commission should relinquish control of the following enterprises which come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communication:

1. Electric tramways: Already under the control of the Ministry. Although private interests have hitherto been permitted to operate these enterprises, the Ministry is responsible for their supervision and regulation.
2. Accessories for electric lights, telephone and radio: The Ministry is already operating a factory in Shanghai for their manufacture.

The CHINESE NATION

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EDITORIAL

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The Pittsburg of China
By Frederick Fong

EARNING A LIVING IN CHINA
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THE CHINESE PUZZLE
H. Benson-Currie

QUESON'S TRIP TO U.S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR PRESS OPINION

August 13, 1930. *Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper* Vol. I, No. 9.

PRICE 20 CENTS

3. Conservancy of the Yangtsze River: Surveys have been completed by the Yangtsze River Conservancy Board attached to the Ministry, and work will be started as soon as funds are available.

Urges Reclamation of Ninghsia

Guenther Koehler, a German engineer who has made a study of the Yellow River basin, according to a report by the German *Trans-Ocean* service, has recommended to the Chinese Government, an extensive reclamation project for an extensive area of the Yellow River valley in the vicinity of Ninghsia. The city of Ninghsia is located on the Yellow River on the northeastern edge of Kansu province, and is almost directly west of Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi province. He stated that a reclamation project in this area would have the effect of creating a "Chinese Egypt" in this now arid district. Dr. Koehler recently was appointed professor of geography at Yolushan University.

Roads Costing $2,000,000 for Taiho Lake Region

The Reconstruction Bureau of Kiangsu province has announced the early construction of a road entirely encircling Lake Taiho, located to the west of Shanghai on the borders of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces. The road will be approximately 250 miles in length and will cost more than $2,000,000. The sum of $1,975,000 will be appropriated from the recently authorized Kiangsu reconstruction loan, while Chekiang province will be asked to appropriate the sum of $300,000 covering the section within that province. According to the plans the road will be of modern construction, 30-feet in width and will be surfaced. Work is supposed to start within three months.

Break-Up of Ezra Estate

The so-called Ezra Estate, one of the largest landed properties located in the Shanghai International and French Concessions, is to be disposed of, according to a report which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers last week. One section of the property consisting of 63 mow (one mow equals one-sixth of an acre) located in the French Concession was sold at a stated price of $21,500 per mow, while another section located in the International Settlement was also reported to have been sold to the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The estate was the property of the late Edward Ezra who amassed a fortune in the opium business. Since his death several years ago the property has been administered by two brothers of Mrs. Ezra, Arthur and Theodore Sopher.

Silk Merchants Make Further Appeal for Native Goods

The Chekiang Silk Merchants Association has made a further appeal to the National Government, urging that the Chinese people be "required" to wear Chinese instead of foreign-made silks. The telegram to the Government, which also contained the signature of the Kiangsu silk merchants association, stated that all countries are now promoting goods made at home, particularly England, Japan, India and Turkey, hence China should follow their example. The petition declared that "despite frequent government proclamations urging the use of native goods, the people have paid little attention, hence officials of the Governmeut should be definitely ordered to cease purchasing foreign goods and confine their purchases to Chinese-manufactured fabrics.

Another Modern Road for Hangchow

The city of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, located about 180 miles from Shanghai, has started construction on a new road to connect the railway station with the banks of West Lake, the road to be of modern asphalt construction. Plans for the new road were drawn up by J. K. Choy, formerly connected with the Ministry of Railways, who recently was appointed Mayor of Hangchow. Mr. Choy announced that a Hangchow city planning bureau had been formed and two American engineers, H. H. Patterson and Arthur M. Shaw, employed as technical advisers. The reconstruction plans call for the dredging of West Lake, street widening, construction of new roads, reclamation of the Chion Dong River as well as general improvements in the area. It also was announced that a new hotel for tourists hed been constructed and opened to the public, the hotel being modern with artesian water supply and modern conveniences.

Railway Revenues During May Total $7,000,000

The total revenue of the nine Government railways in the country during the month of May, 1930, amounted to $7,475,269, according to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Railways. These nine railways include the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Shanghai-Nanking, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, Taokow-Chinghua, Canton-Kowloon, Kiaochow-Tsinan, Canton-Shiuchow section of the Canton-Hankow, and the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway Administrations. Owing to the disruption of communications in the war areas in the North, statistics for the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways are not available at present.

According to the report, the total number of passengers travelling on the Lines was 3,053,503 while the net tonnage of goods transported was 1,403,616 tons. Total revenue for May was $7,475,269.

Salt Gabelle Adopts Anti-Smuggling Rules

The directors of the so-called Salt-Smuggling Prevention Bureaus from all parts of the country, who have been meeting in Nanking for several days, on August 8 adopted the following proposals for improving the administration of the Salt Tax department of the Government:

1. Revision of various laws and regulations governing the prevention of salt smuggling.
2. Eradication of various chronic corrupt practices.
3. Reorganization and training of the entire anti-smuggling corps.
4. Assistance by the anti-smuggling corps in the maintenance of peace and order in the various localities.
5. Introduction of more effective measures for the prevention of salt smuggling.
6. Increase of the strength of the anti-smuggling corps.
7. Improvement of the equipment of the anti-smuggling corps.
8. Construction of more patrol boats for the prevention of salt smuggling.

U. S. Census Shows 122,698,190 Population

Official figures released in Washington August 8 gave the population of the United States as 122,698,190 persons. Including American possessions but excluding the Philippines the total came to 124,848,664 persons. The 1920 census gave the population of the United States as 105,-710,620 persons.

All the outside possessions increased in population. Alaska's new total is 58,758, as compared with 55,036 in 1920; Hawaii 368,336, as compared with 255,912 in 1920; Guam 18,521, as compared with 13,275 in 1920; Samoa is 10,051, as compared with 8,056 in 1920; Canal Zone is 39,467 as compared with 22.858 in 1920; Virgin Islands 22,012 as compared with 26,051 in 1920; Porto Rico 1,543,913, as compared with 1,299,809 in 1920.

Twenty-two states will lose Congressmen while 13 will gain. California gains nine Congressmen, and Michigan four. Pennsylvania, though showing a gain in population, will lose two Congressmen. California gained 2,245,148 residents; New York 2,234,226, The heaviest percentage of gain was recorded by California, with 65.5 per cent; Florida with 51.4 per cent; Michigan, 32 per cent and Arizona, 30 per cent.

Refugees from Changsha Furnish Harvest for Motorship "Sui Ting"

The Shanghai *Evening Post*, in giving an account of the communist raid on Changsha last week, stated that the *Sui Ting*, a small motorship belonging to Butterfield & Swire, was the last ship to leave the city. Hundreds of panic-stricken Chinese rushed down to the boat and begged that they be taken aboard and landed at Hankow. The Chinese officers of the ship took on board some 500 refugees many of whom were influential Chinese. They were charged exorbitant fares. Passage for first class was charged at the rate of $300, the regular price being $45. A seat in the captain's room cost $900, and many cots, owned by the officers, were rented at $200 a piece. At least $20,000 is said to have been forced out of the passengers. The majority were left penniless and they begged the officers for at least one dollar with which to buy food but these requests were refused.

British Chamber of Commerce Chinese School Issues Syllabus

The British Chamber of Commerce has issued a syllabus of its Chinese Language School which comes into force September 1. The Language School offers four courses, the fees for which are respectively Tls 7, 10, 15 and 20. There are three school terms in a year, the third being from September 1 to December 31. To secure a final certificate a student must have a knowledge of considerably over 2,000 characters and must be able to read a Chinese newspaper and Chinese business documents.

French Authorities Asked to Hand Over French Mixed Court

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched another note to the French Minister requesting that special delegates be immediately appointed to open negotiations regarding the rendition of the French Mixed Court in Shanghai. The note points out that as the re-organization of the former Provisional Court in the International Settlement has been effected for months, a reorganization of the French Mixed Court along similar lines must be carried out without further delay.

Hongkong Court Winds Up Industrial and Commercial Bank

An order was made in the Hongkong Supreme Court July 31 winding up the Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd. The petition stated that the assets and liabilities of the company were such that the original capital was lost and it was expected that on realization the company could not pay more than 80 per cent, of liabilities to creditors. The company was incorporated March 30, 1917 the nominal capital being $5,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares of $5 each. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up was $1.433,470.

New "Empress of Japan" Calls at Shanghai

On the occasion of the arrival in Shanghai August 9 of the palatial new liner, the *Empress of Japan*, now being put on the trans-Pacific run by the Canadian Pacific line, a reception was held on board which was attended by a large number of local residents. This steamer arrived via Suez from Southampton, making the trip to Hongkong in 20 days—a record. The *Empress of Japan* is by all odds the fastest, best equipped and largest vessel on the Pacific. Among those who visited the ship was Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in a short address mentioned that the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific was an indication of the growing importance of the relations between the countries bordering on the Pacific.

Northern Coalition Cancels "Blacklisting" of Hallett Abend

Hallett Abend, correspondent in China for the *New York Times*, has been given back all his privileges in North China and informed that he is welcome to send anything he likes from any telegraph office in territory controlled by the northern coalition, according to the *United Press*.

Mr. Abend was "black-listed" by the government at Nanking more than a year ago, and refused the right to file press messages from Chinese telegraph offices. This right is restored. Tchou Ngao-hsiang, the Foreign Commissioner in Peiping, stated recently the northern coalition will grant complete freedom to the press, both foreign and Chinese, so long as vital military information is not revealed or malicious misrepresentation made.

Chamber of Commere Chairman Transfers Activities to North

An *Asiatic* News Service telegram from Peiping says that owing to the pressure of the Nanking authorities, Feng Shao-shai, chairman of the United Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, whose offices in Shanghai have been occupied by the Kuomintang, has arrived in Peiping from the south. Mr. Feng, by permission of the northern alliance, has established his office in the former capital and he is stated to be making preparations for the revival of Chinese commerce after the civil war.

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Men and Events

A. E. Schumacher of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation departed last week for Japan on vacation.

William Katz is returning to Shanghai by the *President Cleveland*, which sailed from San Francisco August 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold will give a University of California tea at their residence at 1351 Avenue Joffre, Tuesday, August 19, from five to seven o'clock.

P. L. M. Moo, Chinese manager of the Shanghai branch of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, has departed for a business trip to the United States.

The death occurred recently of Hsieh Jieh-tse, a leading member of the Shanghai *Shun Pao* staff. Funeral services were held August 14, the coffin being temporarily placed in the Hsi Kin Guild premises.

A reception was given to Miss C. Crichton Imrie, of New Zealand, by the Y's Mens Club of Shanghai at the Union Club August 11. Miss Imrie is visiting China in the interest of child welfare work.

The Columbia Country Club announces a swimming carnival, dinner and dance, Saturday evening, August 16. The band of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, will give a concert during and after the dinner.

A recent special dispatch to the *N.-C. D. News* stated that the British Government is likely to delay consideration of proposals in regard to the abolition of extraterritorialty in China, owing to the present instability of the situation.

George Shecklen, representative in China for the Radio Corporation of America and adviser to the Ministry of Communications of the National Government on radio affairs, departed this week on a business trip to Mukden and Harbin.

The Ministry of Communications of Japan, in drafting next year's budget, decided to set aside appropriations amounting to 3,000,000 yen, to be spread over three years, for the construction of an International Air Depot in Fukuoka, Kyushu province.

Manuel Quezon who was a passenger on the *Empress of Japan* to the United States, which arrived at Woosung August 9, did not come ashore. He refused to talk on Philippine or other political matters, saying that he was taking the trip for his health.

Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Felton, who have been residents in the Orient for several years, are scheduled to leave Shanghai on the Arizona Maru with the Upton Close tour party on August 17. Mr. Felton has been connected with the *China Weekly Review* for some time.

Mons. Michael O'Doherty, archbishop of Manila, was a passenger on the *Empress of Japan* enroute to the United States. He was entertained for a few hours in Shanghai by local Catholics while the boat stopped here last Saturday. The archbishop will later proceed to Rome.

Chou Yu-tsun has been nominated as special commissioner for foreign affairs in the five provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuen. Mr. Chow is a member of the Treaty Revision Committee, one of the subsidiary organs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Henry K. Murphy, architectural adviser to the National Government, accompanied by Mrs. Murphy, departed for the United States on Saturday, August 9 and expect to be away from China for about five months which they will spend in lecturing at various American universities.

A Tokyo message states that Prince Kaembejra, Minister of Commerce and Communications of Siam and a close relative of the King of Siam, is expected to make an inspection tour in the Far East including India, China and Japan in the near future. The Prince will spend about a month in Japan.

Dr. J. R. Rock, famous Tibetan-Burmese explorer, has returned to China from a visit to the United States. He is proceeding to Li-king, one of the most inaccessible districts in China, where he has already lived for ten years making a study of the Nashi a Tibetan-Burmese race. He intends to remain there to study for another decade.

The King of Siam has ordered a cooling plant for Dusit Palace where he spends most of his time. The system, which will come from the United States, will work along the same lines as the cooling plants used for the theaters in America in hot weather. All the old-time punkas, or native fans moved back and forth by hand, will be pulled down.

A recent Tokyo message states that it has now been informally decided by the Japanese military authorties that the Second Army Division, with its staff headquarters at Sendai, will be sent to Manchuria as replacement troops for the present Japanese units stationed in Manchuria. The replacement is to take place next spring, when the term of service of the Utsunomiya Division in Manchuria terminates.

The Commissioner of Public Utilities for Greater Shanghai recently addressed a letter to the French Tramway Company instructing it not to exhibit greyhound advertisements on tramcars on the ground that greyhound racing is a form of gambling which the Chinese Government is endeavoring to suppress. The evil is so great, the letter said, that it has resulted in numerous crimes being committed.

Tsung Yung-bang and Liu Ts-liang were sentenced to eighteen and twelve months imprisonment respectively for attempted robbery of $370 at the Luna Park dog-racing track in Shanghai by Judge Vung in the special district court, August 11. Tsung gave as the excuse for his act that he had lost money at the races and when he saw the staffs counting large sums of money he decided to make a grab for some of it. Both were caught in the act.

J. Merle Davis, general secretary of the Institute of Pacific relations, who was largely responsible for the success of the meeting in Kyoto, Japan, last year has resigned. According to a report which appeared in the August number of *Pacific Affairs*, the organ of the Institute, Mr. Davis has accepted the directorship of the Bureau of Social and Industrial Research which is shortly to be established in Geneva under the auspices of the International Missionary Council.

George Sokolsky, of the *Far Eastern Review*, *North-China Daily News* Shanghai, is attending the Institute of politics at Williamstown, Mass. In an address Aug. 4 he described the repudiation by the Chinese Nationalists of the Third International in Moscow. He declared that the latter had used many efforts to destroy the present National Government in Nanking. "For six years Russia used China as a springboard for world revolution," said Mr. Sokolsky. "If Russia persists we cannot hope for peace in China."

The North China *Star* prints an amusing account of a picnic party which accompanied Customs Commissioner B. L. Simpson on an inspection trip from Tientsin to the mouth of the Haiho August 3. The journey down river was made on a Customs launch. Mr. Simpson enlivened dull moments with accounts of his writings and his methods of work. Beyond Taku, the weather became so rough that the launch was forced to turn back with at least two of its passengers suffering from seasickness worthy of an ocean voyage.

Government Orders Morphia Factories to be Closed

With a view to suppressing the morphia factories in Chungking, Wanhsien and Peichow in Szechuen, where this "industry" is said to be rapidly developed, the National Government has instructed Gen. Liu Hsian, Commander of the 21st Army and concurrently chairman of Szechuen provincial government, to enforce the law.

The raw material, opium, is collected from Szechuen province and its neighboring districts. The refined product, morphia, has become a popular medicine and it is so light as to be easily transported. The morphia habit has spread rapidly not only in Szechuen but in all the districts nearby. Ichang being the entrance to Szechuen, suffers the most. The Ichang municipal council recently petitioned the Central Government to close down all the morphia factories, and as a result the government gave instructions as above stated.

Warrant for Equitable Bank Compradore in Hongkong

The Hongkong police beginning of the week issued a warrant for the arrest of Charlie Choi, compradore of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation in that city, which is affiliated with the Chase National Bank of New York. Choi is alleged to have absconded with $1,000,000 Hongkong currency partly belonging to the Equitable Bank. Choi, who is thirty years of age, was popular in the Chinese young set as well as in tennis, swimming, cricket and racing circles. His ruination is ascribed to heavy speculation in gold currency. Officials of the head office of the bank in Shanghai claim to have no information regarding the incident and express the opinion that their bank at any rate will be little affected as their employees are fully guaranteed.

July Exports from Shanghai to United States

Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, has issued statistics showing the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai to the United States for the month of July, and for the period from January 1 to July 31, 1930. The following table shows the values in United States currency :—

	July, 1930	Jan.-July 1930
Group 01 (Animals and animal products edible	G.$ 89,372	G.$ 1,277,677
Group 02 (Animals and animal products, inedible except wool and hair)	219,264	4,825,677
Group 1 (Vegetable food products and beverages)	92,908	262,121
Group 2 (Vegetable products, inedible, except fibres and wood)	256,344	1,040,008
Group 3 (Textiles)	2,099,341	18,975,209
Group 4 (Wood and paper)	4,515	19,789
Group 5 (Non-metallic minerals)	17,605	315,927
Group 6 (Metals and manufactures except machinery and vehicles)	23,237	264,859
Group 7 (Machinery and vehicles)	80	80
Group 8 (Chemicals and related products)	252	26,633
Group 9 (Miscellaneous)	3,526	26,917,492
Total	G.$2,806,444	26,917,492

U. S. A To Send New 10,000 Ton Cruiser to Far East

The 10,000-ton light cruiser *Houston* commissioned at the Norfolk Navy Yard two months ago has been selected to relieve the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet in the early summer of 1931. The *Houston*, which has an over-all length of 600 feet, nine 8-inch guns, and 10,000 tons displacemant, will be commanded by Captain Jesse B. Gay. Her complement consists of 40 wardroom officers, 11 warrant officers, 34 chief petty officers, and 519 enlisted men.

Nanking Expects Extrality Negotiations to Continue

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking states that the British Government has indicated that it is agreeable to the draft proposals for the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, which had been made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and revised as a result of discussions between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister. Sir Miles (says *Kuo Min*) is understood to have received instructions from his Government to proceed to Nanking and continue negotiations with Minister Wang.

British Legation to Move to Nanking?

A telegram from Nanking, August 12, in the *Shun Pao* says the British Government is considering the removal of the British Legation from Peiping to Nanking in order to meet the changed circumstances, and that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson has notified the foreign Ministry accordingly. The telegram reported that the British Consul at Nanking has been instructed by the Minister to locate the site for the Legation in the vicinity of the Foreign Ministry building—or possibly the staff of the Legation will maintain their headquarters in the Consulate temporarily.

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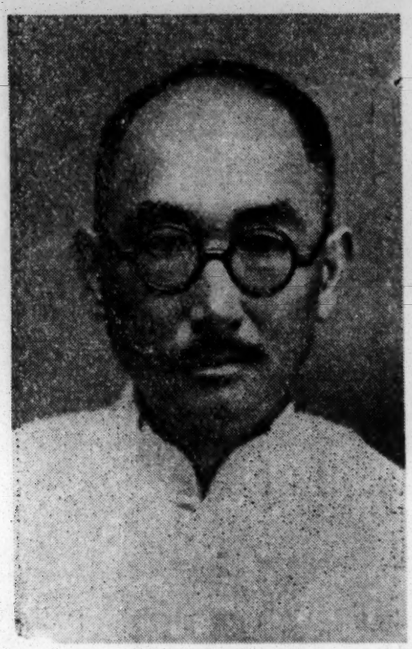
K. P. CHANG, *General Manager*

Who's Who in China

W. H. Ch'ien, government official; born at Kwangteh, Anhwei, 1873; attended the Imperial College of Languages, Peking and received his Chu-Jen (M.A.) degree with official rank of 7th grade; attached to the Board of Education, 1909; superintendent of Chinese Government students to Great Britain, 1910; Chinese delegate to International Race Congress, London, 1911; Chinese delegate to International Moral Education Congress at the Hague, 1912; special delegate to Europe, America and Japan to study the system of Government and Education and member on the Commission for the organization of Yen Wu Shu, 1913; Consul at San Francisco and concurrently special deputy to investigate salt affairs in America; councillor of Chinese commission, and representative for Anhwei to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1914; member of International Jury of Award of Panama Pacific Internationol Exposition, 1915; district inspector of salt revenue, Yunnan, 1916; district inspector of salt revenue at Tientsin, 1918; district inspector of salt revenue at Hangchow, 1919; chief of the Anhwei transportation office, 1921; awarded 3rd class Chiaho decoration and resumed position of Chinese district inspector of salt revenue at Hangchow, 1922; auditor of salt revenue at Hankow 1925; chief of the Hupeh transportation office and salt commissioner of Liangcheh; 1926; resumed position of district inspector of salt revenue at Hangchow, 1928 which position he still holds, address: District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, Hangchow.



W. H. Ch'ien (Ch'ien Wen-hsuan)
錢文選

Tai Chen-hsiang
戴成祥

Tai Chen-hsiang, lawyer; born at Tinghai, Chekiang; he was graduated from the law school of Ministry of Justice, Peking; since then he has been president of Amoy branch of High Court of Fukien; judge of District Court; and public procurator-general of Futien District Court, Fukien; he is at present attorney-at law in Shanghai; author of "Criticism of the Civil Code;" address: 637 Burkill Road, Shanghai.

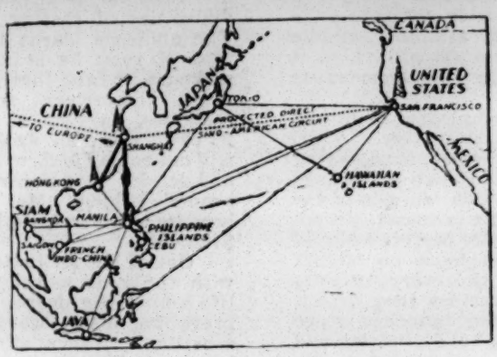
Dr. Tsai Hung, government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi in 1897; he was graduated from the Naval Medical College, Tientsin; M. D. degree, University of Bordeaux, France;certficate, Cancer Institut, University of Paris; served as assistant to the cancer clinic of Bordeaux and Southwest, France; resident surgeon at the St. Jacque's Hospital, Agen, France; assistant at St. Louis Hospital, Tenon Hospital and other hospitals in Paris; surgeon to the Sacred Heart Hospital, Shanghai; Chinese official delegate to the Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference,Honolulu; appointed health officer to the Anti-plague Service in Chili province, 1920; at present, member of theCommission Sino-Belge d'Instruction et de Philanthropie; present position, director of the department of epidemic prevention, Ministry of Health; author of "Rupture de la Grossesse Extrauterine dans le Ligament Large," and co-author with Dr. Wu Lien-teh of "The Practice of Surgery and Anesthetics in Ancient China" (The Mid-Panpacific Magazine Vol. No. 5); address: Ministry of Health, Nanking.

Dr. Tsai Hung
蔡洪

Dr. Kuo-Cheng Wu, Municipal government official; born at Chien Shih Hupeh, 1903; received education Nankai College, Tientsin, 1914-17; Tsinghua College, 1917-21; (A. B.), Grinnell College, 1923; senior honor scholar, Phi Beta Kappa; (M. A.), Princeton University,1924; Nova Caesaria scholar; fellow in Politics, 1925; Charlotte Elizabeth Proctor fellow, 1926; Ph. D. degree, 1926, his thesis being "Ancient Chinese Political Theories;" professor of political science, National Institute of Political Science, 1926; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, 1927; secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs,Shanghai, 1927; member, treaty revision committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; assistant chief, first division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, 1928; director, bureau of tobacco and wine tax for Hupeh, 1928-29; counsellor, Wuhan Special Municipal Government, 1929; director, bureau of land administration, 1929; director, bureau of finance, Hankow Municipal Government, 1929; address: Bureau of Finance, Hankow.

Dr. Kuo-Cheng Wu
吳國楨

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Those of the Pear Garden

The Chinese Drama, by L. C. Arlington: with 115 full page plates in color, a foreword by H. A. Giles and a pien by Mei Lan-fang. Published by Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai, 1930.

These complete subtitles of The Chinese Drama indicate the comprehensive scope of Mr. Arlington's book: "A Panoramic Study of the Art in China, tracing its Origin, and describing its Actors (in both Male and Female Roles); their Costumes and Make-up, Superstitions and Stage Slang: the accompanying Music and Musical Instruments: concluding with Synopses of Thirty Chinese Plays."

An eminent sinolog, Mr. Arlington has established himself with previous monographs, among the best of which was the *Shu Tao Nan*, an attack on mistranslators of Chinese poetry. Gifted with an easy, engaging style, he has made the most of this opportunity to communicate an unusual knowledge to paper. To the production of the volume the publishers have devoted all their skill, and the result is a piece of printing beautifully bound and exquisitely illustrated. It is a limited edition of 750 copies, each signed by the author.

Scholarly, Mr. Arlington's account is also pleasantly readable throughout. He has competently covered the whole field of the drama, from the sacred choruses of the Chou dynasty, down to the modern republican innovations. Reading him, one learns much of the tradition that has built up the enigmatic pyschology of the Chinese and their civilization, as well as acquiring valuable anecdotes of history and art. Concise, he has managed to project in these comparatively few pages a remarkably understandable and cinematic record of actors and audience in a country where the conduct of both, judged on western standards, is paradoxical.

I have heard more than one long-time China resident declare, with emphasis, "If you wish to understand the Chinese people, you must first of all learn to love their drama." After perusing Mr. Arlington's treatise, one perceives the truth of that. For only on the stage may we see as they do their pageant of history, their heroes and villains, their martyrs and gods, their Jeanne d'Arcs and Don Juan, their Camelot, Tristran and Isolt, their Hamlet and Othello. Writes Mr. Arlington:

"It is really worth something to hear the suppressed buzz of admiration which greets the representation of noble action, to see the swelling of the breast, the glistening of the eye, and the genuine energy with which a Chinese gives his approbation, not altogether to the actor, but to the character he represents. The actor may be an insignificant looking personage, but the person he represents invests him, for the time, with *his* nobleness and heroism. Some of our best efforts at imagery, some of our most glowing language, would dwindle into downright twaddle by the side of what every day finds utterance in Chinese theatres."

Yet even to the foreigners who speaks some Chinese, the theatre in China generally is regarded as a place of excessive noise, nonsense and bedlam. It is because he usually overlooks the fact that in approaching Chinese drama he must discard all western concepts and prejudices. For the play here has developed along lines strictly indigenous and, until very recently, without outside interference. To enjoy it, one must regard it with Chinese feeling, a feat attainable only by study of its evolution through the centuries.

Although the popularity of thespians and their art in China is frequently considered to date only from the eighth century, when the illnstrious T'ang Emperor, Ming Huang, founded his famous "Pear Garden Park" for the training of actors and musicians, in fact the drama is of much earlier origin. Mr. Arlington believes that, just as in the west, its nascence here was coincident with religious festivals, of which it is but an outgrowth. The *shen-hsi*, or "sacred plays", handed down by the Chou dynasty, dating from the twelfth century B. C., clearly establish this connection.

Gradually the religious significance of the ceremonials and dances was dropped, but the original moral tone persisted for many centuries. Even today the Chinese play glorifies the richer virtues, and is replete with idealism, mysticism and religious symbolism. It seems to be apparent that those early performances, which widely

flourished by the eighth century B. C., bear the same relation to Chinese drama that the dithyrambic choruses do to the later Greek literature of the theatre. Thus the Chinese were well along in theatricals when the Greek stage had reached its zenith. Enlarged, elaborated, improved by the introduction of the subtleties of a deep culture, the Chinese drama flowered quickly and before the time of Shakspeare it already had attained esthetic perfection. It is still the most faultless art of its kind in existence, pure theatre, untouched by the tremendous change of domestic and world forces.

The same themes that were applauded by celestials more than a millenium ago, still win the audience today, when performed by actors similarly costumed, playing against the same stage settings, shouting the same songs and spouting the same oratory. But this worship of the past has obstructed progress, too; there is more to drama than mere preservation of an artistically perfect achievement of the ancients. Chinese plays have no topical flavor whatever, are as remote from the everyday lives of the audience of today as the characters they depict. True, a modernization effort has been launched since the beginning of the republic, and in Shanghai, Peiping and Canton, there are theatres in which women are actually allowed to act on the same stage with men. Yet this movement has been virulently denounced by the conservatives and its fight for popularity is a hard one.

Idolatry of things accorded ancestral approval is a quality deep in every Chinese; of any departure from the recognized and long-established he is violently critical. This appears to be particularly true of the drama because through the dynasties it has, above all else, survived the periods of foreign dominance, each time emerging uncontaminated by fusions with alien cultures.

One possible explanation why there has been so little change in Chinese drama since the T'ang dynasty is because of the absence of able criticism. Men competent as judges of the theatre consider it below them to earn a living in this manner, and those who do so are dependent upon the patronage of the stars. Their critical sense, if they possess any, is thus submerged in the struggle for rice. People long ago learned never to place much faith in their opinions. One may be sure that they will be either lavishly laudatory (for the actor who has seen fit to demonstrate his generosity), or full of abuse (for the one who has ignored the heavy expenses common to the existence of a critic).

An exception to this is George Kin Leung, whose recent articles in English, on the northern and southern theatre, have contained the essence of contructive and prophetic criticism. His discussion of music in the drama, both in Civil and Military plays, does not entirely support Mr. Arlington's somewhat pessimistic view that on appreciable western influence has been felt in the drama or opera. Mr. Leung writes that there are several houses in Canton today, performing drastically modernized stuff, utilizing many western principles of plot, stage setting and orchestra, which are meeting with success. Particularly interesting is his description of the gradual substitution of the violin and trumpet in the place of the time-honored drum, cymbal, gong, and clarinet.

In Chinese stage music there are five styles, which in turn are subdivided into Civil and Military plays. Each instrument has, despite the contrary impression created upon uninitiated occidental ears, definite and complicated crescendos, fortissimos and adagios to observe. All musicians look to the drummer for leadership, he in turn carefully following the singing of the actor for his advances and retrogressions. The Chinese can instantly detect the style of singing or music in a play, and most theatre-goers know by heart the orchestra scores conventionally used with various types of drama. Music, say the Chinese, is the soul of art. "It calls out the strain in the heart, the emotions of recognition and sacrifice. It is the inspiration of acting." All Chinese plays are accompanied by music and singing; a purely conversational play is unheard of.

In his chapter on Orchestra and Stage, Mr. Arlington fluently discusses the responsibilities of the musician and the actor, both of whom he has observed from the Green Room, behind the curtains—the *hou t'ai*. It is comforting to learn that, however astonishing and fantastic the participants in Chinese drama may appear from the front, in their more prosaic moments of last minute rehearsals, make-up and costume changes they are much the same as others of their ilk the world arouud.

However, the acting profession in China is more highly organized than in America or Europe. The training of actors follows a careful scheme, in no case being left to chance or the natural urge of talent, as in the west. Boys, when quite young, are apprenticed or sold into schools known as *k'o-pan*, where they study for four years, a period during which theatricals are fairly "knocked into them." When considered competent, they are put on the stage in minor roles. He with the "largest throat" generally commands the highest salary, which for stars varies from $5,000 to $25,000, annually.

An actor is trained to play certain parts, so that the difficulties of casting are in China practically unknown. The audience learns to expect an individual in a certain type of role; he is further recognizable by his particular make-up, or false face, which with him is a kind of trademark. Characters are chiefly distinguished by the costumes, an item on which the Chinese audience is most finicky. Even an excellent voice and dramatic delivery will not reconcile them to an inferior dress, lacking in color and dazzle. The wardrobe of a first-class star is valued at around $10,000. Mei Lan-fang's cost $25,000 although, because of his ownership, it is now said to be worth around $100,000.

One of Mr. Arlington's most interesting chapters deals with the gods and superstitions which govern the private life behind the drops. *Kuan Yu Ti*, the God of War, is the prevailing diety, worship of him being frequent and consistent. Among other superstitions are these: a stage is never built on the west side of a building; the comedian is always required to make-up first, before the more serious actors; the costumes of the more important performers are placed on top of the others in the property box, for fear that, were they placed beneath, their owners might descend in eminence in the profession; women are never allowed in the Green Room; no female impersonator is allowed to sit on the property boxes; no actor peeps through the curtains at an audience, the belief being that this draws a poor house; female impersonators, after they have made up their coiffure, never expose any part of their bodies; no actor is permitted to put on his wig before he has made-up his face in color; no actor ever crosses his legs, or clasps his knees with his hands; no actor stamps his feet on the floor while in the Green Room; anyone who opens an umbrella while in the Green Room is expelled from the profession.

Equally as entertaining as this is the chapter devoted to stage slang, where it is learned that when an actor makes a *faux pas* he is said to "plunge into the sea"; that the Chinese equivalent of being "on one's uppers" is "sliding down hill"; that extreme conceit and vanity are called "a stiff lining"; that to dub one's lines is "to spit out melon seeds"; that novices are "green sheep"; that a miscasted actor is "strung on the wrong way"; that making up one's coiffure is "twisting the tower"; that to make a debut is "to fire a cannon"; and so on, 66 such *t'iao-k'a-ehr* being listed.

Subsequent chapters deal with theatrical costumes; hats and caps; beards, whiskers, etc; false faces; and musical instruments. At the end of the volume are the synopses of thirty plays, illustrated with charming color prints. Foreigners, whether they understand Chinese or not, should find these useful references. Such old favorites as *Sang Yuan Chi Tzu*, or "Abandoning a Son in a Mulberry Garden", *Hung Yang Tung*, or the "Great South Cave", *Hei Lu Kao Chuang*, or "The Black Donkey's Plaint", and *Fen Mien Shan*, or "The Burning of Cotton Hill", are included.

Where there has been so little before, it is difficult to criticize. Mr. Arlington's work certainly will stand as a paragon for future writers and it undoubtedly ranks as one of the finest interpretations of Chinese art that has appeared. Its one deficiency might be that so little space has been given to current tendencies in the drama. The author deals only with the purest classical plays, which Chinese writers tell us are gradually being supplanted by modern themes, delivered in *pei-hua*. Yet, if this is so, one can afford to wait for developments which may be recognized as significant, something permanent emerged from the evanescent. Meanwhile Mr. Arlington's work provides an insight into the one drama that "has survived the test of ages, and is, of a necessity, something not lightly to be discarded."

EDGAR SNOW

China's Debts

The Foreign Public Debt of China, by Arthur G. Coons. 241 pages. Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The interest of this little work centers chiefly upon the origin and size of China's foreign financial commitments, and the financial and economic position of China in connection with repayment and the restoration of Chinese debt abroad.

The author deals mainly with economic factors and does not indulge in any political speculation. Mr. Coons

examines China's loans to foreign countries and shows how China has previously been able to pay principal and interest. Throughout the book the author refers to the Central Government, meaning of course the government in power, whether that government be at Peking or Nanking, Mr. Coons expresses the opinion that the liability of the Nanking Government for the debts of the old Peking Government should be left to diplomacy to decide.

China's use of foreign money for governmental purposes dates from 1865, when the first loan to China was made by an English bank. The amount was for £1,400,000 and was lent for the purpose of paying a war indemnity to Russia, under the Treaty of Ili. From that year to the year 1887 China incurred about twelve foreign loans (the total number is uncertain but reference to such books as the Encyclopedia Britannica and the China Year Book makes this amount approximately correct), and the loans were negotiated mostly with British Banks. Altogether the loans to the Chinese Government during this early period did not much exceed £9,000,000. Interest rates varied from 8 per cent in 1874 to 5½ per cent in 1887. The usual rate was 8 per cent although there was a drop to 7 per cent and 6 per cent in 1885 and 1886. The highest rate was 15 per cent in 1877 on a loan by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which is mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The funds obtained from these loans were mainly spent on military and naval expenditure. Thus China began her use of external credits for military and administrative rather than for productive purposes.

During the years 1887 to 1894 China had no occasion to borrow money, but after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 China's attempts to float domestic loans proved abortive, so she was again compelled to seek external credits for the prosecution of the war, as had been done in a smaller way earlier in her history. Then followed a period of borrowing which extends almost up to the present time.

China never found much difficulty in obtaining credits from the principal European Powers, in fact there was a considerable amount of competition between Great Britain and Russia for the granting of loans. Both Russia and Britain were striving to obtain control of China and the only way in which this could be done was to make China for ever in the debt of either one of these two countries. The nation which lent the most money was able to lay down conditions and terms that gave that nation overwhelming power over other nations in the matter of territorial concessions and leases.

China was destined to become the cockpit of Far Eastern intrigue, each European Power carving out for itself seme portion of the Celestial Empire at the expense of other countries.

The book is well worth reading, for China's outstanding foreign loans will play an important part in the future when extraterritorialty is abolished and the Nanking Government is faced with the problem of meeting the obligations entered into by the Peking Government.

H. B. C.

New Edition of Protestant Missionary Directory

Directory of Protestant Missions in China, 1930 Shanghai: Kwang Hsueh Publishing House.

This excellent volume is edited by Charles L. Boynton for the National Christian Council. It gives complete information about missionaries and not only lists them alphabetically, but also according to societies and locations. The present edition has been enlarged by the addition of a geographical section and by including the names of missionaries absent from China but still included in the foreign mission staff and who may be expected to return to China.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Ghadar Dhandora, published by the Eastern Oppressed Peoples' Association at Nanking, in its issue for August 1 prints an article on "The Brutalities of British Police in India" by Rash Behari Bose, an Indian revolutionist residing in Japan.

The current number of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, published at Peking contains articles on:—Rock-bottom in Society and Politics; Geological Determinants in Civilization; The Hopei Pottery, and the Problem of Modernization; Political Aspects of Japanese Railway Enterprise in Manchuria; Sino-Hellenic Treaty of Amity; Sino-Czechoslovak Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

August 14, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	122	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99⅜	6.06
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	76	8.85
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	94	7.19
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	83½	7.37
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99	7.09
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.08
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83	7.54
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94¼	5.93
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	102½bid	6.17
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	72	8.62
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96	6.39
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	47⅞	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	90 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	81½	7.36
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	22¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	35¼	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	45⅞	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	43⅝	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	72⅝	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	31⅜	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	52	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	159	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	40	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	21	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	72¼	9.21
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	90	6.84
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	90½	6.72
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	106½	4.97
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	87	7.31
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	92	7.25
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	87¼	6.49
German General Electric	6 % May 1, 1948	95¼	6.40
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	62½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	55½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	53	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	29	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	42	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	69	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	20	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	20	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, August 7.—The Central Government remits $120,000 to Moscow for the expenses of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatches a note to the French Minister asking that special delegates be appointed immediately to complete the rendition of the French Mixed Court.—The Nanking Government issues a statement blaming Wang Ching-wei for the recent communist outrages at Changsha.

Friday, August 8.—A Harbin dispatch states that a large consignment of arms and ammunition being smuggled into China from Russia through the Chinese Eastern Railway has been confiscated and the consignees arrested.—A Chinese and American company for the purpose of manufacturing airplane parts is formed; the company is authorized by the Ministry of War and the Aviation Bureau, registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Labor and is headed by Hugo Reiss, well-known local businessman.

Saturday, August 9—The Peiping—Liaoning Railway Administration announces that the heaviest toll of life along the railway from the floods has been at Siuchung, north of Shanghaikwan, where 1,000 persons lost their lives.—Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, receives a letter from the German industrial commission which recently visited China expressing thanks for the opportunity afforded them in carrying on their investigations.—The Kiangsi Provincal Government approves a plan submitted by the Kiukiang Party, Civil and Military authorities for the abolition of the Kiukiang Municipal Government.

Sunday, August 10—The Ministry of Industry Commerce and Labor formulates plans to exempt all native silk products from taxation.—The Legislative Yuan adopts the international postal convention agreements.—The Legislative Yuan considers the protocol for the amendment of the statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice.—Government anti-communist forces reported to be driving the bandit gangs from northeastern Kiangsi.

Monday, August 11—The Ministry of Official Banking under the Examination Yuan entrusted to confer compassionate grants to families of deceased Government officials.—Urgent dispatches from Chinkiang state that the waters of the Grand Canal in Kiangsu are threatening several villages.—Student movements and agitations in the Wu-Han area are banned in order to prevent the communists from utilizing this class in creating disturbances.—The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee appropriates $600,000 for the construction of two additional gunboats.

Tuesday, August 12.—Total revenue for the nine Government railways during May is announced at $7,475,269, a substantial increase over the same period of a year ago.—The Nanking Government issues a manifesto to the people calling attention to the calamitous effects of the Northern expedition and censuring Wang Ching-wei.—A Nanking dispatch states that the British Government has indicated that it is agreeable to the draft proposals for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Wednesday, August 13.—Normal passenger traffic on the Peiping-Liaoning Raiway resumed.—Railway rates on the transport of saplings from the Northeastern Provinces reduced 20 percent in order to encourage afforestation of the country.—The British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, telegraphs to C.T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the British Legation will be moved from Peiping to Nanking shortly.—The organization of a national compilation and translation bureau is started in Nanking to translate the best foreign literature into Chinese.

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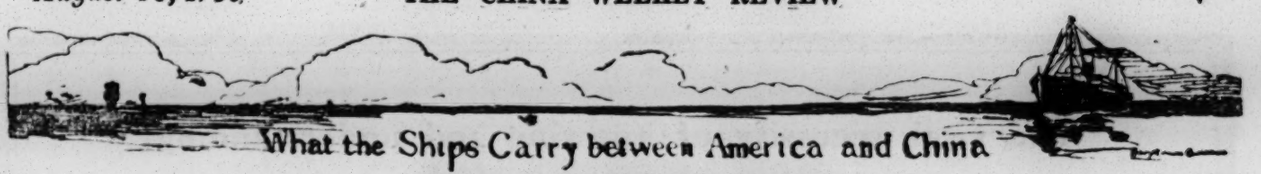

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

GOLDEN RIVER. June 26.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	Pls	8,458
Gasolene in Case	Galls.	99,970
Paints, Unclassed	,,	107

JAVANESE PRINCE. June 26.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Sheetings:		
White, over 41 in. wide	Yds.	940
Rubber and Cotton Cloth	,,	245
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls.	10
Tubes	,,	21
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	195
Flour, Corn	,,	15
Glucose	,,	53
Grease	,,	16
Milk, Condensed	,,	77
Paper, Writing	,,	18
Starch	,,	1,521
Stone Powder	,,	180
Sugar of Milk	,,	17
Sulphur Black	,,	232
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,371
Clocks	Pcs.	81
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	21
Hosiery	Doz.	7
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,070
Machinery, & Parts of	G.Units	107,153
Motor Cars, Parts of	,,	295

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, June 26.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 125	Pls 124.01
Yellow, ,,	Bls. 5	,, 4.53
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 89	,, 289.98
Tea, Black, Keemun, Kiukiang	,,	127
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Wenchow	,,	187
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	18
Hyson, Kjukiang	,,	12
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	2
,, Wenchow	,,	32
Brassware	,,	24
Bristles, Assorted	,,	464
Chinaware, Fine	,,	5
Cotton Waste	,,	359
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	134
Feathers, Duck	,,	50
Horsehair	,,	113
Oil, Wood	,,	18,128
Wool, Sheep's	,,	58
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	400
Skins, Dog	,,	2,090
Skins, Kid	,,	1,692
Skins, Leopard	,,	60
Skins, Rabbit	,,	10,000
Skins, Raccoon	,,	66
Skins, Lamb	,,	2,425
Skins, Weasel	,,	4,180
Imitation Curios	Hk.Tls.	13,622

EMPRESS OF ASIA. June 27.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 835	Pls. 827.84
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 25	,, 24.99
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 10	,, 9.98
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 35	Pls. 35.15
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 10	,, 33.32
Silk, Piece Goods		,, 0.43
Brassware		,, 23
Cotton Waste		,, 198
Egg Albumen, Dired		,, 150
Egg Yolk, Liquid		,, 84
Intestines, Pig		,, 16
Intestines, Sheep		,, 4
Wool, Sheep's		,, 1,504
Carpets		Pcs. 983
Mats, Kid		,, 400
Skins, Dog		,, 1,050
Skins, Lamb		,, 6,674
Skins, Sheep		,, 1,000
Skins, Weasel		,, 13,000
Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cotton, Embroidered		Doz. 12,591

JAVANESE PRINCE. June 28.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	107

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,085,440

August 13.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Aug. 11	Aug. 12
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	24½	23⅝
156½	108¼	American Can	119	113¾
101¾	56¼	American & Foreign Power	64⅝	61½
100⅞	61⅛	American Rolling Mill	53	51¾
79½	53	American Smelting	65¼	64⅛
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel.	206	203½
269½	197	American Tobacco "B"	242	235
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works	83½	80
81½	44½	Anaconda Copper	49⅝	47⅜
53⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	35¼	35
122⅜	98¼	Baltimore & Ohio	103	101¾
110¼	75¾	Bethlehem Steel	79⅜	77
50½	23⅝	Borg Warner	Mutl.	28¼
33⅜	13	Calumet & Helca	15	13⅞
226¾	184⅜	Canadian Pacific Railway	182½	178¼
125⅛	95	Chicago Rock Island	93	90½
43	24	Chrysler	27⅜	27
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common	27⅞	26⅝
87	58⅛	Columbia Gas & Electric	57½	56
37⅜	16⅝	Columbia Graphaphone	16¾	15⅞
20¼	12⅝	Commonwealth Southern	13¼	13
6¼	3⅜	,, ,, war.	3½	3⅛
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	103¼	101½
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	20¾	20
111⅜	87½	Corn Products	85⅝	84½
14⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	6⅞	6⅝
145¼	100⅛	Du Pont de Nemours	108½	104
255¼	175	Eastman Kodak	203½	196¼
117⅞	70¼	Electric Bond & Share	75⅛	73¼
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	38¾	37½
57⅜	16	Fox Film "A"	41¾	41
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric	67½	65¼
61¼	46⅛	General Food	52¾	51½
54¼	37½	General Motors	44½	42½
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal	74	74
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	39	38
58	22½	Goodrich Rubber	23	22
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	61	59¾
59⅞	18	Granby	23	23⅜
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	92¾	92½
75⅜	55¾	International Cement	66¼	65
14½	5	International Combu. Eng.	5⅝	5⅝
115¾	76	International Harvester	77⅞	73½
44⅜	21	International Nickel	20	21¼
58⅜	36	International Printers Ink	Mutl.	33¼
7⅝	2⅞	International Products	Unq	Unq
77⅜	40⅛	International Tel. & Tel.	43⅛	41⅞
148⅜	74	Johns Manville	Mutl.	80⅝
63¾	37½	Kemecott Copper	37¾	36⅝
35⅝	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	27⅞	27¼
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	23½	23⅛
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	92	91½
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	64	62⅞
44⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	22⅞	22¾
49⅞	31	Montgomery Ward	32⅛	30⅞
32	15½	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	16	14½
192¾	150¾	New York Central	160	158
107⅛	72	Pacific Lighting	75½	71⅝
23⅜	12½	Packard Motor Car	14	14
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	54½	53½
86⅝	69⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	72½	71½
16½	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation	10⅞	10½
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	31½	31
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	87¾	86
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	39¾	37¼
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49½	49⅝
100⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck	59½	55⅝
25⅛	18	Shell Union	19¼	18½
94⅛	22¼	Simmons Company	24	23
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	55	54½
129¼	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric	93	90
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	69½	67½
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	31¾	31¼
60½	52⅛	Texas Corporation	51¾	51⅝
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	Mutl.	55¾
89¼	59¼	Timken Roller Bearing	64⅛	62¼
47⅜	21¼	Trans America	20⅝	19⅞
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	70½	67¾
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	218½	210½
99	43½	United Aircraft & Transp't	53	49½
59	28⅞	United Corporation	29⅝	29¼
49⅜	31¼	United Gas Improvement	33¼	33
8⅞	4⅜	United Dry Docks	5	Unq
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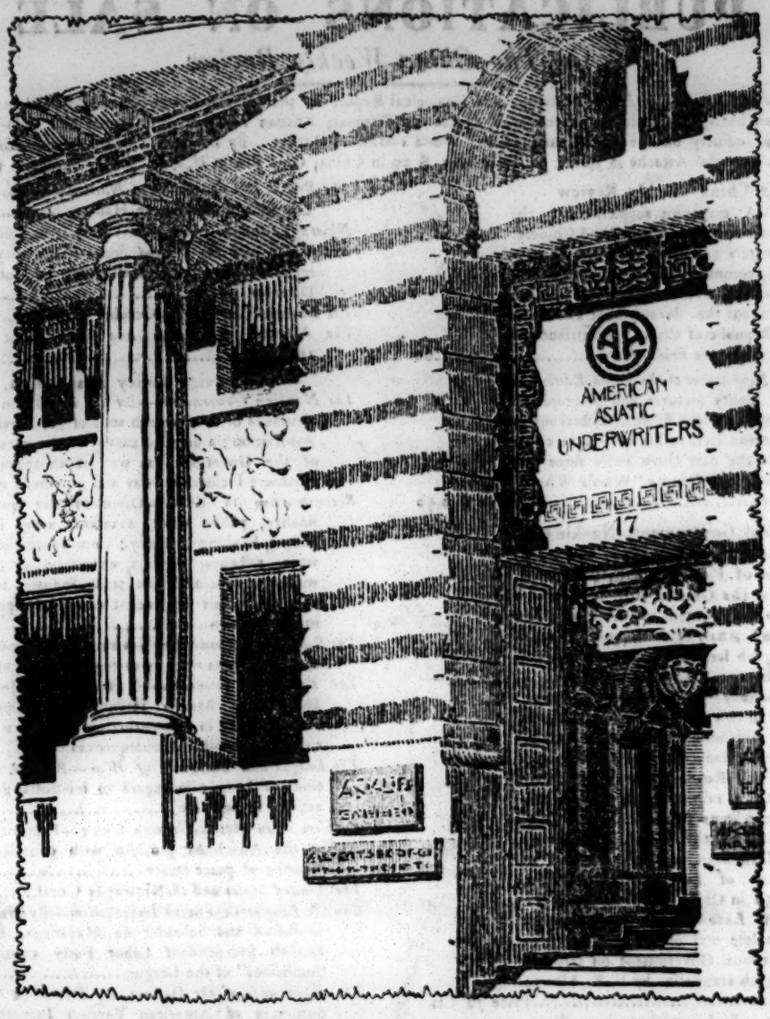

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